The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,913. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 1	0
Repetition	„ [illegible]	0
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Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HANCOCK—HUME—October 3rd, at Byculla Church, Bombay, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A., George Edward Hancock, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, second surviving son of General Henry Hancock, of the Bombay Army, to Augusta Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. W. W. Hume, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.—No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HATHORN—At Calcutta, on the 26th September, the wife of Captain J. G. Hathorn, Royal Artillery, of a son.

GREY—At Kishnagur, on the 23rd September, the wife of E. Grey, Esq., c.s., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BLISS—At Ootacamund, on the 24th September, the wife of Henry W. Bliss, Esq., M. C. S., of a daughter.

HAILES—At Mangalore, on the 20th September, the wife of Captain Charles Metcalfe Hailes, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, prematurely.

DEATH.

HAILES—At Mangalore, on the 21st September, John William, the infant son of Captain Charles Metcalfe Hailes, Madras Staff Corps, aged 1 day.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

LANCE—At Monghyr, on the 21st September, William Henry, the infant son of Charles E. Lance, C.S., aged 10 months and 22 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATTERSON, will be despatched on 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the M[illegible] Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates	A.M.	P.M.		Dates	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay ... Dep.	1 10 20	...	6	Cochin ... Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Boree Bunder ...	1 10 20	...	[illegible]	Beypore ...	9 19 29	9	...
Rutnagherry ...	2 11 21	10	...	Calicut ...	9 19 29	...	6
Vingorla ...	2 11 21	...	8	Tellicherry ...	10 20 30	8	...
Goa ...	3 12 22	8	...	Cannanore ...	10 20 1	...	6
Carwar ...	3 12 22	...	9	Mangalore ...	11 21 1	...	4
Coomptah ...	3 12 22	...	1	Coomptah ...	12 22 2	10	...
Mangalore ...	4 13 23	...	[illegible]	Carwar ...	12 22 2	...	5
Cannanore ...	4 14 24	11	...	Goa ...	13 23 3	12	...
Tellicherry ...	5 14 24	...	5	Vingorla ...	13 23 3	...	7
Calicut ...	5 15 25	3	...	Rutnagherry ...	14 24 4	10	...
Beypore ...	5 15 25	6	...	Boree Bunder ...	[illegible]	...	...
Cochin ... Arr.	6 15 25	...	8	Bombay ... Arr.	14 24 5	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A.M.	P.M.		Week days.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo		...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.		...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

FOR MARSEILLES DIRECT.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 5TH PROXIMO.)

THE fine A 1 Ship CALCUTTA. 450 Tons register, requires about 40 Tons of Cargo, and will sail as above. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Calcutta.*

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

FOR MOULMEIN.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO,

(*Calling at Rangoon if sufficient inducement offers.*)

THE superior A 1 Ship MARIA, 747 Tons register, Captain PENLON, will sail about 1st proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Maria.*

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE.—The fine Sunderland built Clipper Barque "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM," A 1 at Lloyds, 347 Tons Register and 500 Tons burthen at the [illegible] abreast Boree Bunder. Inspection is particularly invited. Apply to

[illegible] September, 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G[illegible] AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

THE Ship *Melmerby*, Captain MARLEY having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send their Boats without delay, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain MARLEY will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

NASMYTH & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners.

[illegible] September 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED for the following Merchandise per *Melmerby*, Captain MARLEY, from Liverpool;—

[illegible] 1 Case containing a Carriage.

[illegible] 60 Casks of Cement.

[illegible] Barrels Spirits.

[illegible] Cases Wines and Spirits.

The latter have been landed at the Custom House Bunder on account and at the risk of the concerned.

NASMYTH & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners.

[illegible] September 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *[illegible] Hilton*, from Liverpool. No application having been made for S S C No. 12 | 17—6 Pieces Bar Iron, weighing 8 tons 16 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs., shipped by Messrs. Dent, Duff and Co., and consigned to order. They have been landed at the Carnac Bunder where they remain at the risk and expense of the concerned, and if not applied for shortly will be sold to defray charges.

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,

Agents of Captain BROUGH.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,

T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 7-14-0 per Share, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, on the called up Capital of the Bank, will be paid on and after Saturday the 15th inst.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both inclusive.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

NOTICE.—Tenders for 1,000 Tons of Coal and 200 Tons Coke, to be delivered at the Mint, are invited addressed to the Mint Master.

J. A. BALLARD, Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.

Bombay Mint, 27th September 1864.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—J. C. PINTO begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that he will open the above Hotel from the 1st October next, and requests their kind patronage and support.

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Benteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

SCOTT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The General Meeting of Shareholders is postponed until MONDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Office at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 15th October, proximo, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the last General Meeting and for the consideration of such other matters as may be brought by the Directors before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,

C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons of Laird's Welsh Hartly Steam Coal, to be delivered, weighed, and stocked at the premises of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. BROOKS, Secretary, Colaba Press Company.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first class Billiard Room, in No. 10, Marine St[illegible] W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-cla[illegible] Tables, with Thurstone's Patent Cu[illegible] cool Room, where Gentlemen can have [illegible]

PHO[illegible]C CHEMICALS—

Do. Chl[illegible] of Gold.

Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and basil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15-Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received a consignment of Cameras, Lenses, &c., of the best and newest description, by Ross, Dallmeyre, Ottewill, &c., and added the same to their already extensive stock at Byculla.

Sliding Body Cameras by Ottewill—
Sizes 10 by 8, 8½ by 6½, 7½ by 7½, and 5 by 4.
Dallmeyre's No. 1 Triplet.
Ross's No. 1 Landscape Lense.
Ross's No. 3 Actiner Triplet.
Ross's No. 4 Do.
Ross's No. 3 Portrait Lense.
For Pictures 8½ by 6½.
Pontings and Blanchard's Collodion.
Nitrate of Silver recrystalized pure.
Do. by Thomas, in 1 and 2 oz. bottles.

Oxide of Silver, Litmus Paper, Argentometer, Glass and Porcelain Baths and Dishes, Glass shapes with bevelled edges for cutting Carte de Visit and other Photographs.

C. de V. Mounts and Frames Vignette Glasses, Diamond Cutters for Plate Glass, Albumenized Paper by Thomas and Sutton, Pyrogallic Acid, Formic and Malic Acids, &c., &c.

Albums (De la Rue's) from Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BOMBAY AND LANDING SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે લેનડીંગ એન્ડ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबै आंडीग ऍड शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited) held at the Office of the Chamber of Commerce at 4 P. M., on the 22nd September 1864,

The following Resolutions were passed:—

1. Resolved,—That the Shares upon which the last Call due 15th instant, has not been duly paid be hereby declared forfeited.

2. Resolved,—That the forfeited Shares abovementioned be revived upon payment of the unpaid Calls with interest as follows:—

If tendered before 15th October 1864 at 15 per cent.
Do. do. 15th November 1864 at 18 do.
Do. do. 15th December 1864 at 24 do.

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1864.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lottery combined.

Capital, 131,207,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the

2ND OF JANUARY, 1865,

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c. down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.

Six Shares for	£10	Thirty-four for	£50
Thirteen for	£20	Seventy for	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to

H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,

Bankers and Chief Agents,

Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to; Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE wanted by a European Gentleman in a European family, within a quarter of an hour's drive of the Fort. First rate references given and required. The sea side preferred, and stabling for one horse indispensable. Apply "A. B. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the materials of the houses lately belonging to JAMASJEE JEEJEEBHOY and POOTLAJEE WITTULJEE, situated on the Girgaum Road, will be sold by Public Auction on the spot on WEDNESDAY the 5th October 1864, at 4 P. M.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents.

ALCIDE VINAY & Co.

With reference to the above Mr. A. D'ACQUENY is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have authorized Mr. FRANCIS BARKER to sign for our Firm per procuration. ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned begs to notify that the Sale of MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., of London and Birmingham, for the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., now insolvent, will be resumed on Tuesday, and continued on alternate days (to allow time for opening fresh cases,) until the whole is disposed of.

It is respectfully intimated that parties coming to this Sale, must come prepared to pay Cash, as the object is to realize; and Goods cannot be delivered except for Cash. Letters cannot be attended to.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.

8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the India Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), will be held within the Bank's Offices, on MONDAY, the 24th October, current, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, by which the Directors [illegible] in behalf of the Shareholders to apply for [illegible] Charter of Incorporation for the Company.

By order of [illegible]

D. A. [illegible]RAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19 Invalids.
31 Men in health.
3 Women.
5 Children and
2 European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—SUIT No. 106.

RAMCHUNDER BHOWANISUNKER,—Plaintiff.
vs.
CRUSTNATH ABBAJEE, and another,—Defendants.

PURSUANT to a decree made in this cause bearing date the 14th day of September 1863, the following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Commissioner of the said Court, in his Office in the Court House, on SATURDAY the 8th day of October 1864, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Pension and Tax Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, together with a portion of the front compound opposite thereto, situate, lying and being in Gowasur Oart, and facing the Kalbadavee Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay; assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 705, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59; and containing by admeasurement 699 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the East by the compound Walls and beyond it by the portion of the said Gowasur Oart; on or towards the West by the Kalbadavee or Pareil Road; on or towards the North by the house of the late Ballajee Soonderjee; and on or towards the South by the house of the late Madoba Soonderjee.

LOT No. 2.

All the right, title, and interest of the late Ballajee Soonderjee, Abbajee Gunesh Madoba Soonderjee and Narrayen Damooljee, the four original proprietors of the Gowasur Oart in the said Oart or the Annual Fazendari rents derived from the 29 Messuages and premises erected and standing thereon amounting in the whole to Rs. 224-3-83 per annum. Further particulars of the property and the conditions under which the same will be sold may be obtained at the office of the said Commissioner, and at the office of Messrs. Kelly and Hore, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.—Dated this 30th day of September 1864.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Commissioner.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers .... £2 10s.
2nd do. do. } and Servants } .... „ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. .... 50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
[illegible]ting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,

GEO. INGLE,

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Annual report for 1863. The annual general meeting of the Albert Life Assurance Company was held within the Company's Offices, No. 7, Waterloo Place, Pall London,—S. W., on Wednesday, the 17th Aug. 1864; Robert Whitworth. Esq., in the Chair.

The following Statements, duly prepared and audited, in accordance with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement, were submitted and read to the Meeting:—

Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1863.

General Balance Sheet, as at 31st December, 1863.

The following results were communicated in the Report, exhibiting the operations of the Company during the year 1863:

Proposals for Assurance were received for all	£1,217,872	4	4
Policies were issued for	£871,840	12	8
The Annual Premiums on New Policies amounted to	£37,093	3	3
The Claims by Death amounted to	£180,141	8	7
The Premiums received during the year amounted to	£268,712	9	2
The Funds accumulated in Government and other Securities amounted to	£714,846	12	1

The Report of the Directors proceeded to congratulate the Proprietors on the fact, that notwithstanding the great and increasing competition in Life Assurance, the amount of new business applicable to the year under observation, exceeded that of any previous year.

The following figures were submitted, indicating the steady increase of the new business, during the triennial period ending 1863, viz:

	£	s.	d.
1861	34,290	19	2
1862	37,014	15	5
1863	37,093	3	3

The Report further stated that the business from India still continued to progress, and maintain its satisfactory character.

It was announced that, although the guarantee business has been profitable to the company, the directors, finding that legal difficulties existed in the way of its transaction had transferred all the Guarantee Risks as at 31st October, 1863, to another company, and wholly discontinued that class of business. Also, that several of the Directors, in order to afford to the Agents and connections of the Company, an opportunity of combining the transaction of Fire and Marine Insurance with that of Life Assurance, had established the Albert Insurance Company, Limited, for Fire and Marine Insurances, whereby it was believed that the agents of the life Company, would gain considerable additional influence, and facilities for obtaining business.

The managing director then addressed the meeting, drawing the attention of the shareholders to the large amount of new business, which he observed, was the result of no sudden or convulsive movement, but a steady and continuous increase contrasting the amount with that of the great majority of other offices,—who consider £7,000 or £8,000 per annum a large return of new Premiums. He further remarked that the total amount paid for re-assurances upon this large new business was only £2,002 0s. 6d.

Having furnished the shareholders with a detailed explanation of the causes which had led to the discontinuance by the Company of the guarantee business and announced that the next valuation would be made applicable to the triennial period ending 1864, the managing Director concluded his observations.

After some discussion, the meeting expressed entire satisfaction with the details of the Company's progress, and it was moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. Hogg, and unanimously agreed to, "That the Reports of the Auditors and Directors upon the Accounts and Business of the Company, to the end of 1863, be received and adopted."

On the motion of Mr E. Hogg, seconded by Mr. W. Church, the retiring directors and auditor were unanimously re-elected.

After votes of thanks to the directors and officers of the Company, also to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

(PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.)

Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862," with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL £100,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE 5,000 SHARES.

DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION, £1 PER SHARE, AND £1 10s. ON ALLOTMENT.

Calls £2 10s. per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

HARRY BORRADAILE, Esq., Director of [illegible] jaub and Delhi Railway Company, [illegible] and Co., Calcutta.)

LEWIS BALFOUR, Esq., [illegible] India Financial Association.

A. A. BORRADAILE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Guzerat.

J. P. CORNFORTH, Esq., London and Liverpool (and of J. P. Cornforth & Co., Bombay) Director of the Oriental Financial Corporation.

MAJOR THOMAS ROSS, the Grange, Upper Norwood.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.

ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq., late Deputy-Commissioner of Customs, Guzerat.

W. H SMITH Esq. (Messrs. W. H. Smith, Barry, & Co., London and Calcutta.)

JOHN TANNER, Esq., (of Bombay,) Byculla Park, Croydon.

HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,) Director of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.

Bankers.

London and Bombay.—The Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited, 16, Cornhill, E. C.

Liverpool and Manchester.—The Alliance Bank, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FARMER and ROBINS, 17a, Sise Lane, E. C.

Auditors.

Messrs. HENRY WHITWORTH & Co., London & Manchester.

PHILIP CURTIS, Esq., General Annuity Endowment Association, 93, Cheapside, E. C.

Brokers.

HENRY PAWLE, Esq., 31, Throgmorton Street, E. C.

JAMES SHEPHERD, Esq., 36, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Secretary—THOMAS COMER, Esq.

Temporary Offices.—1, White Hart Court, Lombard Street.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of working Locomotive Machinery for pressing and baling Cotton, upon the principle patented by Mr. C. G. Wilson, C. E., who has been for some years connected with engineering operations in India.

The invention consists of a Locomotive Hydraulic Cotton Press, running either on railways or common roads. The engines will proceed to the stations on the lines of railway near the Cotton Districts, where they will, under European superintendence, press into bales, wholly or partially, as may be required, the cotton brought in or stored there; the bales thus pressed will be conveyed to the port of shipment by the ordinary trains of the Railway Companies, thus ensuring a reasonable, quick, and safe means of transport of *full loads of pressed bales*, instead of carrying ordinary truck-loads of *unpressed* Cotton.

The machinery with Traction Engine arrangements can proceed by the ordinary main roads to central spots or depots near the Cotton Fields, to press wholly or partially into bales the cotton for despatch to the nearest railway station, and there will be impressed upon each bale *a stamp*, showing in what part of the country it had been pressed.

Large sums have been recently expended by the Government of the different presidencies on cotton roads, leading from the railway stations into the great Cotton Fields, and others are in course of construction; whilst a greatly increased breadth of land has been prepared for Cotton cultivation. In the Central provinces alone the area under cultivation has increased from 439,465 acres in 1862-3, to 579,775 acres in 1863-4, (*vide Times of India* 14th May) so that the present time is peculiarly favourable for commencing this Company's operations.

It is the intention of this Company to confine its operations at first to the pressing by Hydraulic Machinery, and baling the cotton Bales thus prepared would be protected from loss and damage, whether forwarded by railway, or in the ordinary manner.

Under the Patent the machinery is available for pressing other substances than Cotton; also for driving Cotton Gins, expressing Oils from Seeds, &c., so that the Company may utilize the Machinery for these objects as found desirable.

The Press Companies of Bombay and Colaba have for years distributed in dividends and bonuses from 30 to 50 per cent. per annum, (*vide Appendix*) and highly profitable as this business has proved in Bombay, its extension into the interior will undoubtedly be attended by better results; but even at reduced rates the large profits from press packing are ample to cover very heavy contingencies, and enable the Company to pay large dividends.

The Directors have therefore determined to proceed vigorously with this undertaking, as calculated to realise in the fullest degree the expectations they have formed of its success.

Arrangements have been made with the Patentee for his Patent rights on terms advantageous to the Company, his remuneration being dependent on the success of the undertaking.

The Patent, with Drawings, Plans, and Model, have been examined and approved by competent Engineers, whose reports may be seen at the Temporary Offices of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors.

Forms of Applications for Shares which may be had of the Solicitors, Brokers, or of the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, must be accompanied with a Banker's receipt for £1 per Share. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs.........., being a deposit of Re. 10 per Share on.......... Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, subject to the conditions of the Articles of Association of the Company; and I agree to pay the further deposit (if any payable) on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association when required; and I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the number of Shares allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Usual Signature ____________________
Name in full ____________________
Address in full ____________________
Date ____________________

Forms of Applications for Shares for Allotment in Bombay can be had at the Office of the undersigned who have been appointed Agents and Attorneys for the Company.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—
For 1 month .... 6 per cent.
„ 2 months .... 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London. CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY, GENERALLY.—Messrs. R. FELL AND SON beg to inform the Mercantile and General Public, that from the 1st of October next, they have made arrangements for carrying on the business of Commission Agents, General Brokers, House Agents, Auctioneers, &c. &c.

To a long experience in the management of the Poona Branch of the Firm of Treacher & Co. (Limited), Messrs. R. Fell and Son can add a long residence in the country; an extensive connexion both in England and in India, and an intimate acquaintance with all the requirements of Residents in tropical climates.

At an early date, Messrs. R. Fell and Son will advertise the arrival of new consignments of Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c.; Oilman's Stores, and Preserved Provisions of every description. In the meantime they have arranged to execute indents for such supplies as their Constituents may require. They have had a large experience in supplying Officers' Messes, and if entrusted with the duties of an Agency, they will do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in them.

East Street, Poona, 26th September 1864.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR [illegible]MPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—

Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.

Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited.)

The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.

For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The property is opened for inspection.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Bombay, 15th September 1864.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)

Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me   Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

____________________ Name.
____________________ Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.

Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH OCTOBER 1864.

To commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats (numbered) Rs. 8
Unreserved „ „ 5

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, where a plan of the Seats may be seen.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE—An Office for receiving Messages for despatch by this Company's Telegraph Line between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be opened on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant, in a room of the building occupied by the branch of the "Asiatic Bank" at Mombadavie. J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,

R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders are hereby invited for working the following Steam Ferries from the 1st January 1865:—

Bombay to Caranja, Rewas and Dhurrumtur.

Bombay to Oorun and Oolwa Bunder.

Tenders to be sent in before the 15th November to the Sub-Collector of Colaba, to whom also all applications for further particulars should be addressed.

Alibagh, 1st October 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey. HUGH CRAWFORD,

Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

CHIEF PRIZE.—Francs 500,000 on 1st December 1864, of the Great Imperial Austrian Lottery, containing 0 Prizes of 500,000 francs, 10 of 440,000, 60 of 400,000, 81 of 300,000, 20 of 100,000, 20 of 50,000, 121 of 40,000, 90 of 30,000, 171 of 20,000, 352 of 10,000, descending to 270 francs, the smallest prize that every number of obligation must obtain. The cheap price of a ticket for one drawing is £ 1-0-0 sterling, for 6 £ 5-0-0 sterling, for 13 £ 10 sterling. Orders executed in course and prize lists sent punctually. Remittances are requested either in cash or Bills on London, Paris, or Marseilles. No one should neglect the opportunity to participate in the above with the prospect of acquiring a large amount of money for so small an investment, therefore apply soon and direct to J. G. LUSSMAN, Junior, Banker, Frankfort-on-Maine, (Germany.)

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

મોફસલ કોટન પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मोफसील काटन परेस कमपनी.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office on FRIDAY, the 7th October, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th August, will be submitted for confirmation.

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

II. That Messrs. R. McILWRAITH, HAMILTON M[illegible] winding up the affairs of the Company, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 29th September 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on SATURDAY the 15th day of October, proximo, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 9th instant.

1st.—That Clause 49 of the Articles of Association—"That the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of 100 Shares or more, of Rs. 150 each," be altered as follows:—"That the qualification of a Director, shall be the ownership of 50 shares of Rs. 250 each."

2nd.—Also Clause 88—"That if any Call or Instalment shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, shall be charged from the period fixed for payment," as follows:—"That the Directors fix the rate of Interest to be charged on any Call, or Instalment, which shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof."

3rd.—That it being desirable in the opinion of the Shareholders that a Charter of Incorporation should be obtained for the Bank, this meeting authorizes the Directors to take such steps, and do all deeds, acts, matters, and things, as may in their judgment be necessary for that purpose.

By order,

Bombay, 30th Sept 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in the Bombay Dock Yard on TUESDAY the 4th October, and days following, at noon:—

A quantity of Teak and other Timber Pieces and Planking, belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable Ships consisting of about—

400 Feet Teak Pieces.
15,600 Feet Woodwork and Timber.
8 Cwt. Ironwork (Old.)
32,900 Feet Woodwork and Timber.
8 Cwt. Ironwork (Old.)
31,700 Feet Woodwork and Timber.

Also, a quantity of spare and serviceable Steam Machinery.

Also, 3 Sets Engines and Boilers, serviceable.

Also, a large quantity of Nautical, Mathematical, and other Instruments, consisting of Compasses, Azimuth, and Steering, Sextants, Theodolites, Measuring Tapes, &c., and about 200 Volumes of valuable Scientific Works, Thermometers, Barometers, Tracing Glasses, Quintants, &c. &c., worth the attention of Ship Masters and Surveyors. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Lots to be removed within seven days.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

FOR SALE.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.

1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—Shower, Malvern, Hip, Foot, and Travelling, with Covers, Locks, and Straps, of sizes.

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—A selection of the above, of all descriptions, received by last Overland Overland Mail, and on sale at

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

OVERALL SON AND CO., EXPORT FISH AND PRESERVED PROVISION MERCHANTS, 102, LOWER THAMES STREET, LONDON.—Every description of Cured and Preserved Fish and Provisions for the Indian and Colonial markets. Price lists forwarded (on application) to any part of the world.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. kidston.* Also, 160 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the Bungalow "RIBA MAR," situated on the Bandora Hill, facing the sea. Apply to Mr. L. A. RODRIGUES, at the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

Bombay, 14th September 1864.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Suit of large and airy ROOMS, in Nesbit Row, lately occupied by the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co., on the Premises.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne, Mumm's, qts.	Rs. 36	per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz.	„ 40	„
Do. do. Nonpariel's Moselle, qts.	„ 40	„
Do. do. Hock's qts.	„ 40	„
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts.	„ 22	„
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.	„ 18	„

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts.	Rs. 5	per doz.
Stout do. do.	„ 5	„
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton.	„ 4½	„

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

A small Consignment of 50 Cases Red Hermitage.
Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—Sparkling Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in Cases complete.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to

JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,

Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
Pints	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—M[illegible]

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	„ 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	„ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		„ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		„ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }	„	„	22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	44
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	43
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica...	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following can now be had at the above establishment:—

The Author's Vade Mecum, or guide to those about to print. Rs. 3-8.

Orders and Regulations relative to the Indian Staff Corps and Amalgamation of the British and Indian Armies issued from 1861 to 1863 with copious Index and References, compiled by Edward Green, Adjutant General's Office. Rs. 7.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following may now be had at the above Establishment:—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for July and August 1864.—Price Annas 8 per copy.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN English Gentleman wants BOARD and LODGING in an English Family. Address "Board," Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—20 Hhds. Blair's Alloa Indian ALE, in prime condition. Rs. 55 per Hhd.
MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BORE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

THE undersigned regrets that he will be unable to supply the Public of Bombay with ICE, till one of the Ice Ships, daily expected, arrives: his stock being exhausted.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.
Ice House, 4th October 1864.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.
T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.
Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 P. M.
LECKIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank will be closed on MONDAY the 10th instant, being the DUSSARA HOLIDAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1864. Secretary and Treasurer.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of Visitors to Matheran that he will open the above Hotel on the 10th October next, when he will be prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen (or their families) and supply them with first-class articles of every description at a moderate price.
J. S. M. DE SOUZA, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned is one of the legal heirs of the late KAZEE SHAIKH DAOOD PURKAR a joint proprietor of an Inam Village, called Nanalay, situated at Trombay, Zillah Salsette. Therefore any person or persons desires to purchase the said village or any portion of it or the hilly ground, from other heirs of the said deceased, must at first obtain the written consent of the undersigned, otherwise the bargain will be null and void.—Dated the 4th Oct. 1864.
CAZEE MAHOMED SALEH SHUTTARY.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., at 17 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Just opened.
Twill Sheeting Cloth 54 inches wide, fast colored Cambrics, a large and varied assortment of Trunks, Money Bags, Canvas Bags for dirty Clothes, Chamois Leathers, Coupling Straps, Waterproof Clothing &c.—all to be sold at cost price.
A small consignment of genuine Eau de Cologne to be disposed of.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND St. JULIEN, quarts and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUERN, very fine	Rs. 25
CHATEAU.—Larose and Margaux	„ 30
Do. Lafite, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	„ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOMS, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 21
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 5½

BLACKWELL & Co.
9, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY the 13th October 1864, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Saturday 8th	8h. 28m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th	8h. 20m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 15th	11h. 7m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd	4h. 19m. P. M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Bombay Harbour Morn.	Bombay Harbour Even.	[illegible]
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	5	Venus rises at 7h. 24m. A.M.	5 53	5 44	0 58	1 17	3rd Oct. 1864. Time—[illegible]
Thur.	6	Faith V. and M.	5 52	5 43	1 37	2 0	
Fri.	7	St. Mark.	5 53	5 42	2 21	2 47	
Sat.	8	Venus sets at 6h 54m P. M.	5 53	5 41	3 16	3 49	
Sun.	9	20th Sunday after Trinity.	5 54	5 41	4 22	5 12	
Mon.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 40m. A.M.	5 54	5 40	5 56	6 38	
Tues.	11	Old Michaelmas Day.	5 54	5 39	7 16	7 43	

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Sept. 18	Kurrachee	Sept. 27
Agra	Sept. 29	Lahore	Sept. 24
Allahabad	Sept. 29	London	Sept. 3
Australia	Aug. 25	Mauritius	June 6
Alexandria	Sept. 27	Madras	Sept. 28
Bangalore	Sept. 27	Malta	Aug. 9
Calcutta	Sept. 27	Meerut	Sept. 27
Cape	June 18	Oudh	Sept. 28
Ceylon	Sept. 15	Punjaub	Aug. 29
Cochin	Sept. 24	Penang	Sept. 2
Delhi	Sept. 29	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Aug. 18	Suez	Sept. 12
Hongkong	Aug. 28	Singapore	Sept. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

THE most absolute Government can hardly afford to disregard in its daily administration ordinary principles of justice, or to treat with contempt the claims of private citizens to have at least some rights of their own which are sacred from the arbitrary interference of the State. One does not of course expect, nor is it desirable, that in every country the right of private property should be treated with that exaggerated respect which lately allowed the Duke of Buccleuch single-handed to delay the commencement of the greatest public work that has ever been undertaken in the City of London; but even uncivilized nations have long since discovered that a Government cannot stand which fails to recognise the principle of the inviolability of each citizen's right to property of which he has come fairly into possession. This principle, however, seems to be endangered in Bombay by the manner in which the "Act for the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes" is now worked. We chanced to read yesterday, in a short but very thoughtful and suggestive lecture on India, delivered lately at Brechin by Dr. Alexander Gibson, of the Bombay Medical Service, some apt remarks on this very subject, which the local Government may peruse with advantage to themselves and the public. Dr. Gibson says:—

> Another measure of Government, which has in many instances given great offence, and engendered a feeling of insecurity as to the rights of property, will be found especially noticed in the memoir of H. H. the Raja Dinkar Rao, quoted in page 1—I mean the mode of applying the Legislative Act, relative to the appropriation of private grounds for public purposes.
>
> True, the measure, as last published with amendments, will be found to be nominally fenced round with stringent provisions intended to mitigate its severity, and which in England often do so.
>
> That these provisions are not generally attended to by our Indian Executive, I will illustrate by my own case.
>
> In 1857 I purchased a house at Khandalla, in a choice situation, commanding a splendid view, and surrounded by fifteen acres of ground, which I held on Meeras or perpetual possession tenure under a deed signed, with all due formality, on stamped paper by the Collector of Poona, vesting the property on me and my heirs, on payment of an annual rent of about six shillings per annum. It was my intention, on retiring from the service, to have settled here, and to have established a charitable Dispensary for the poor.
>
> The Act for the appropriation of land contains, as I before observed, very stringent provisions in respect to the previous noticed regulations for measurement with consent of the owner, &c., &c. Of these preliminary precautions, not one was observed.
>
> I was sitting at my daily work when my clerk informed me that people were inside measuring the land. I replied you must be mistaken, they must be taking angles or sights for the farther line of railway towards Toongarlee, as that point is fully visible from this point only.
>
> However, at night I was undeceived by receiving, after I had gone to bed, a letter from the Assistant Collector, to say that Government intended to take the ground for barracks.
>
> I remonstrated in the strongest manner, and subsequently, the Governor (the late lamented Lord Elphinstone) was graciously pleased to send for me, and say that he hoped to save my property, and locate the barracks in another situation adjacent.
>
> The offices and departments, however, were too strong to allow his Lordship's desire to be carried into effect, and my property was taken from me under the usual formalities. I had not even the choice given to me of another situation to build upon, and a Committee was assembled, which allowed me £210 for the house and grounds under a protest from my representative at the Committee—the late James Berkeley, Esq.—who declared that a stone quary, which had been subsequently opened on the ground, was alone worth £500.
>
> Indeed, I myself, would not have parted with the property for £1,500.
>
> As I was then in the service, I feared to institute a prosecution against the Government, but the whole proceeding did (as may be believed) leave a rankling bitterness in my mind, which has up to this day not been removed, and I at once determined to give up my plan of enjoying my pension in India, and again subjecting myself to the caprice of functionaries so little scrupulous in meddling with private rights.
>
> This anecdote I have brought forward, not as a complaint (for the subject is with me now dead and buried), but solely to show that if the rights of a European officer can be thus trampled on, the same practice has probably obtained in hundreds of other cases, when the rights of natives were alone in question.

Obviously, the discontent sure to be caused by this arbitrary mode of confiscating private property will not be lessened by the knowledge of the victims of the Act that their land is taken from them, not for public purposes, but to be given to a Reclamation Company whose shares already stand at nearly 500 per cent. premium on the paid-up capital, but whom a benevolent Government is still disposed to help to further gains by enabling them to get land at a cheaper rate than they would have to pay for it in the open market. We have already said that the Government only acts consistently in continuing to regard the interests of the Bombay Reclamation Company as if they were the interests of the public; and it is of course only envious and malicious persons who can have the audacity to maintain that one Company is no better than another, and that it is unfair for Government to do for the Bombay Reclamation Company what it would never dream of doing for the House and Land Investment Company. But, this being granted, it is nevertheless not quite clear that the Act has not been strained in order to confer on the Reclamation Company the privilege of cutting down Malabar Hill (which now supplies the only pleasant sites for houses in Bombay), and throwing it into the midst of the Great Dismal Swamp that they are creating in Back Bay, to breed pestilence through the island for the next twenty years. The Act was passed "to make better provisions for the "acquisition of land needed for public purposes" and it sanctions the taking up of ground through which Railways and Roads must pass; but it could never have been intended to sanction the acquisition by Government of land to to be used as *material* for constructing Roads and Railways. Yet, while there are hills to be obtained in Salsette at the market price, which the Company is quite wealthy enough to pay, the Act is put at their service to enable them to complete the destruction of Malabar Hill and appropriate all the property thereon at rates which must seem monstrously and ludicrously absurd to every one but a Government arbitrator. Thus, the award given in the case of one Wishwanath by Mr. Showell—who is, we believe, Inspector of Cotton in Khandeish, and yet manages somehow or other in the intervals of business to act as arbitrator of the value of land in Bombay—only gives the proprietor of certain land on Malabar Hill about one-third of the acknowleged value of the earth which it contains. The principle acted upon by Mr. Showell seems to have been this. The Reclamation Company had bought up the land all round Wishwanath's property, and they then contended that he was only entitled to compensation for the *surface* of his ground, as if he excavated the soil he could not carry it away without permission of the Company. It was forgotten that, on the other hand, the surrounding property of the Company could not all be removed so long as Wishwanath held his ground, as it would have been necessary to leave a portion of the earth on each side to sustain that ground; all was ruled exactly as the Company wished. An arithmetical friend states the result in this way:—

A has a large pond which is worth £ 100.
B has the summit of a hill near the pond, approached only through the land of C. The summit of the [illegible] £2,000 [illegible] to the summit of the Hill and worth £500.
A discovers that the land resulting from the levelling of the hill and the filling up of his pond with the materials from the hill belonging to B & C will be worth £10,000.
Query.—What is the proportion of the value of the land to be awarded to A. B & C.?

Award.

		puts in		receives
A who puts in	£	100	receives...	£ 7,500
B	„	2,000	„	2,000
C	„	500	„	500
		£ 2,600		£ 10,000

Q. E. D.

It is clear that the real value of the ground was what it was worth to the Reclamation Company. The Company got so many cubic feet of earth close to their works; have they paid a fair price for that material, obtained as it was from a hill on which every foot of soil is most precious? A recent German political economist defines value as the multiple of the obstacles in the way of getting anything by the desire one has of getting it. The desire of the Reclamation Company to get land on Malabar Hill was extreme; the obstacles in the way of getting it, to any one not armed with the Act for the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes, were insurmountable. Is then, we ask, Rs. 1-4 a square yard a fair price to pay by way of compensation for the land they have obtained?

WE have heard of a proposition being made, as to the expediency of amalgamating the Province of Oude with the government of the North Western Provinces, by which proposal it intended that Oude in future should form but an integral part of the Lieutenant Governorship of Allahabad. We cannot understand the direct advantages which it is thought would accrue from this arrangement; but as, on financial grounds, the proposal might find favour in these days of financial reform, we shall take the opportunity to say a few words in respect of the relative advantages and disadvantages of a Regulation and non-Regulation system, as identified with the two Governments of Oude and the North West, as they now exist.

We should by way of preface state that the first great distinction between a Regulation and a non-Regulation Province is certainly not accurately conveyed, if we understand them by the liberal interpretation of the two terms used to distinguish one from another, because in truth, within the last few years, the laws and procedure of each have been so very nearly assimilated that the terms originally applied to these Provinces have ceased almost entirely to represent the real nature of the administration now at work there. But, if there were only the distinction of appellation to be drawn between the system of administration that would not be of much consequence, seeing that it makes little difference indeed between the names by which things are called, if in practice they are found to be materially and radically different. No one can doubt that this difference actually exists, and it, therefore, seems to us that the incorporation of Oude with the N. W. Provinces would not be for many reasons judicious. The principles on which the two Governments have been worked hitherto are so opposed to each other as to admit of no immediate and reciprocal advantage by the proposed change. The Government of the N. W. Provinces has a system of its own; a system which has grown up with it for the last hundred years; and it is that system which few politicians of the present day would care to uphold as a pattern to mould others by. Of all the Provinces in the Bengal Presidency, the North West has been, perhaps, the least affected by the revolution which followed immediately after the mutiny. The same system is pursued now (with little or no deviation) as that which prevailed on the early annexation of the Province to the British empire. Modern views and ideas have had but little effect in modifying or moulding the existing departments so as to keep pace with the vast improvements suggested by the experience of the past, that experience in fact which has been of such great use in moulding the administration of the more recent acquisition of the State, such as the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Oude, in all of which the same principles prevail in all matters pertaining to the administration of the Province. But, at the same time, it ought not to be taken for granted, that because in the N. W. Provinces the march of improvement has not been so tangible and apparent as elsewhere, nothing has been done within the last seven years towards administrative reform: on the contrary, it is well known that some very radical reforms have been introduced in the judicial administration more especially; and if these reformations have not been productive of that amount of good, which has accrued in other Provinces, we must, in the absence of better proof, attribute the partial failure to the existence of a system, which was not so well prepared for their rapid reformation as that which took root so firmly in Provinces administered on the principles of a more enlightened and advanced period.

It is one of the besetting evils of India and its people that, once a system or prejudice gains ground, the more rooted it becomes, (even in the presence of public opposition), and the longer it is allowed to exist the greater the difficulty experienced in diverting it through more healthy and vigorous channels. It will be found, too, that this principle is of more general application—it applies with almost equal force to the different systems, whether in departments and administrations, which have sprung up in India within the last century. The invariable accusation brought against the natives in India is the tenacity with which they adhere to ancient usages and ancient customs—customs in fact, which have obviously out-grown the period of their existence—but the remnants of which are still observed in commemoration of a past era of perhaps a higher degree of civilisation. But in all these tenacious adherences to old customs and observances one can see that the motive of veneration is predominant above all others; for no doubt the people must themselves see that the use and necessity of many old customs now in existence have ceased, and had ceased almost with the existence of those who generated them; and whilst, then, there is at least a shadow of excuse for the natives of India to observe the ancient customs of their forefathers, there is not the semblance of excuse for a State to continue a system or pursue a course which is not in keeping with the wants of the times, or scarcely in consonance with public opinion. It may that matters are improving, and undoubtedly they have improved, in the administrative machinery of the N. W. Provinces, within the last few years; still, it is unquestionable that that improvement has been in proportion only to the improvements observable in Provinces which have been for comparatively a very recent period under our direct sway. The defect may not lie so much in the individuals comprising the administrative machinery, and not so much in the machinery itself, as in the system pursued in working it out. The energy and vigour of the Punjab are lamentably wanting in the administration of the N. W. Provinces, and this will be apparent even to the most superficial observer; but the difference does not merely lie in these two, though very essential respects, between the Punjab and the N. W. Provinces. The character and type of the administration are essentially different; for, whilst there are the elements of a progressive state of things in the Punjab, the same elements (at least not nearly to so great an extent) have no existence in the N. W. Provinces; and yet it is *prima-facie* difficult to divine why two Provinces in the same empire and whose territories border on each other should show such a marked difference in their administration; but, strange as it may seem, it is, nevertheless, an undeniable fact that such is the case. To account for this it has been said by some that the civilian element is too strong, and that it is opposed to any measures calculated to infringe on any of their privileges. To a more or less extent this may be pronounced to be true; but it may be very doubtful whether this is the only cause which has been at work to frustrate the intentions of the administration. No doubt a sprinkling of other classes would benefit the administration. There are scores of military men who would be found both willing and able to carry on the subordinate duties, and by that means rise to the higher offices under the Commission, and they would be found just as capable and effective as their civilian brethren. The experience of the Punjab and other non-Regulation Provinces can fully testify to the value of an element which has given some of the ablest officers to be found in [illegible] to the opposite clenche' [illegible] antagonistic, is at any rate not over friendly to it; but the advantage of a mixed element would not lie so much in the fact that the ordinary spirit of the classes would be precisely opposed to each other, but in the incitement to sustain the reputation of their respective classes, which would be created among the members respectively of the military and civilian classes. It is this element which has done so much good to the Punjab, and conferred on its administration the type and vigor so much needed by what is generally, though very erroneously, called a Regulation Province.

No one in India knows better than the present Viceroy the advantages to be derived from the employment of mixed classes in the administration of a province, and no one was so capable of carrying out the scheme which he undertook, although, at the same time, there was no civilian in India more conservative in his views than was Sir John Lawrence when presiding over the destinies of the Punjab.

WE learn from a paragraph in the *Oudh Mail*, that the recent capture of the notorious Meer Inshallah, the Commander-in-Chief of the Banda rebels, and one of the principal leaders in the rebellion of 1857-58, upon whose head a large reward was set by the Government of India, was the result of the systematic and well organised plans of Major Chamberlain, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and City Magistrate of Lucknow, aided by the police. Reliable information having reached Major Chamberlain that this noted rebel and outlaw was lying concealed in that city, active measures were immediately planned which resulted in his being surprised and captured on the evening of the 12th ult., his hiding place having been previously indicated by an informer. He will be despatched to Banda on the arrival of the escort despatched for him, where he will be tried by the District Judge on charges of treason and rebellion. The informer and others who assisted Government in his capture have received one thousand rupees for their aid.

THE *Hurkaru*.—"The Government of India has again, we hear, called for the opinions of experienced officials as to the efficiency, of the Civilians who have come to India under the Competitive System, and as to whether they contrast favourably or otherwise with those who entered the service under the old régime. The information is required for the Secretary of State for India."

THE same.—"An extraordinary Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal was held yesterday morning. We are not in possession of the reasons which caused them to raise the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round. Such a measure could not be adopted without the fullest consideration. Looking at the general position of the Bank, and the state of mercantile requirements, we can only view the proceeding as one of prudent caution. For the moment it has given rise to uneasiness, but we have no doubt this feeling will be quickly dispelled. The demand for money still increases with the near approach of the holidays."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We are given to understand that as the Government has more Opium this year than was anticipated, orders have been issued to restrict the cultivation within its present limits, and to reduce the price to Rs. 4-8 if not lower from the growth of the year 1865-66. No further extension of Poppy cultivation is to be permitted."

THE *Englishman*:—"Some time ago, one of our contemporaries published a statement to the effect, that, since the advent of Mr. Lushington, the establishment charges of the Financial Secretariat had increased from Rs. 6,700 to Rs. 15,000 per mensem. We are in possession of detailed information which enables us to say that this statement is entirely erroneous. The shears have been at work in the Financial, as well as in other Departments. The organization of the Financial Department was planned by Mr. Laing in 1862, and modified by Mr. Drummond under the orders of the late Lord Elgin. During Sir C. Trevelyan's tenure of office, changes have been made which have resulted, not in an increase, but a reduction of expenditure. These changes include the abolition of the appointment of first assistant to the Principal Assistant Secretary, who received a monthly salary of Rs. 200, and of four Probationary Assistants, each receiving a salary of Rs. 250. The scale of establishment of junior clerks and inferior office servants has also been revised so as to effect a saving of Rs. 1,968 per mensem. Against this reduction of Rs. 1,968, there is to be set off the salary of Rs. 400 attached to the new appointment of Special Assistant to Mr. W. H. Foster, the Financial Commissioner, regarding the necessity of which two opinions may certainly be entertained. The changes detailed above, then, exhibit a clear saving of Rs. 1,568 a month in the expenditure of the Financial Secretariat, instead of an increase of upwards of Rs. 8,000 as appeared from the statement referred to. We understand that the Financial Department is still in a transition state, pending the decision of the Government of India on Messrs. Foster and Whiffin's report."

THE *Delhi Gazette*.—"The Umbeyla brevet has not unnaturally given great umbrage. Indian officers cannot talk about their grievances; and the old frontier force has at last got some of its prominent officers recognized. But why the 71st Highlanders are exempted from honors is past understanding."

THE same:—"We believe after all that Colonel Durand is the coming man for the Punjab, and that Mr. Aitchison will be the successor of Mr. Davies. Mr. Temple will succeed Colonel Durand, and Mr. Roberts, C. B., will succeed Mr. Temple, to be replaced by Mr. Brandreth. Mr. Macleod, the Financial Commissioner, will succeed Mr. Harington, and Colonel Lake will take the Financial Commissionership. These arrangements cannot be considered, if carried out, as highly satisfactory. The impolitic Lahore Mission Conference has, as our Simlah correspondent correctly surmises, spoilt the chance of Mr. Macleod and Sir Herbert Edwardes, in the last of whom the loss is irremediable."

THE same:—"We hear that an officer at Simlah has discovered large beds of *alum* in the rocks forming the sides of the very Mall itself, where they must have been passed and re-passed daily by hundreds of people.

"It seems strange that the 'Geological Survey,' during the fourteen years or so it has been in existence, has never yet 'discovered' anything useful to the country. Report has it that they 'surveyed' the very fields of Raneegunge without discovering anything particular; and that an indigo planter came and found the coal soon afterwards in that locality! We certainly want to know something beyond the geological age of strata, of which, and which alone, the 'survey' are continually informing us; while their jealousy of 'outsiders,' and the manner in which they attempt to throw cold water upon every 'discovery' which does not emanate from Hasting's Street, Calcutta, is notorious. Perhaps the Superintendent, not unnaturally, considers he is 'developing the resources' of India sufficiently by drawing 3,000 Rs. a month from its finances?—A question Sir C. Trevelyan can best answer."

THE same:—"The question of a uniform system of Weights and Measures for India, is once more 'under consideration' by Government, a process that may be described as incubation under considerable difficulty."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph)

GALLE, 3rd OCTOBER.

Steamer *Emeu* from Bombay anchored.
Per Steamer *Aratoon*:—

OPIUM—	
Malwa	dlrs. 680 per chest
Patna	„ 505 „
Benares	„ 465 „
EXCHANGE—On London—	
Bank Bills	4s. 10½d. per dlr.
Private Bill	4s. 10d. „
On Calcutta	Rs. 225 per dlrs. 100.
On Bombay	„ 225¼ „

Rice, best Bengal, 2 dlrs. 8 cent. per picul.
Steamer *Lightning* arrived from Calcutta on 12th.
Shanghae advices to 9th instant.

OPIUM—	
Malwa	Taels 509 per chest.
Patna	„ 375 „
EXCHANGE—On London—	
Bank Bills	6s. 10d. per tael.
On Calcutta	Rs. 315 per tael 100.
On Bombay	Rs. 312 „

BOMBAY.

THE Italian opera troupe will give another Concert at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next.

ALMOST all the non-official members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor have left Poona for Bombay.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor is expected to arrive in Bombay on or before the 15th [illegible]

THE whole of the Magistrates sat at the Police Office yesterday, but the cases disposed of were of an unimportant nature.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

THE Municipal Commissioners have accepted the tender of Mr. J. Barns, Contractor, for scavenging the Town at Rs. 2,30,000 per annum, and for watering and rolling at Rs. 2,51,500.

THE Central Committee for vernacular examination will assemble in the Town Hall, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The President of the Committee is Mr. George Inverarity, Commissioner of Customs.

A SELECT Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will assemble this day in the Legislative Council's Hall, Civil Lines, Poona, for the purpose of considering the Revenue Survey Bill.

A NEW Financial Association is about to be inaugurated under the auspices of several wealthy European and native firms. Messrs. Gellabhoy Heerjee & Co. will receive applications for shares up to 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in Church Gate Street.

WE understand that the Directors of the G. I. P. Railway purpose to give pensions to the old and deserving servants in the employ of the Company. This will no doubt give encouragement to persons in the employ of the Company to serve faithfully and vigorously.

WE understand that plans have been sent in to Government by the Executive Engineer for a new Central Police Office, proposed to be erected on the Esplanade. Arrangements are made for the construction of godowns, lock-up and police chowkie on the ground floors of the detached wings of the main building, the upper floor of one being given to three European constables and of the other to the havildars and sepoys.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

March.—"Bellini"	Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Perle D'Hiver"	D'Egville.
Rondo (Op.)—"Cinerentola"	Rossini.
Quadrille.—"Circassian"	Schmuck.
Aria (Op.)—"Barberie di Sevigla"	Rossini.
Galop.—"Love's Delight"	Berner.

WE regret to hear that the stock of American ice in Bombay is exhausted, principally, we believe, in consequence of the firm having been supplying the P. and O. Company with ice. Notice to this effect will be found in our advertizing columns; but as two of Tudor's ships, the *Garnett* and barque *Jewess*, are daily expected in harbour, it is to be hoped that we shall not be kept long without an abundant supply of this useful article. Simultaneously with the above appears another notification. The Patent Ice Company, consequent on the increase of wages and fuel, have been compelled to raise the price of ice from nine pies to one anna per pound.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The sixth monthly meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution for the year 1864-65 was held in their rooms over the Dockyard Gate, on Friday the 30th September last.

Present.—J. G. T. Scott, Esq., the President, in the chair; Messrs. Bogie, Firth, Hynes, Colebroke, and Hurrychund Sadasew (Secretary).

The Proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Members elected.—Dr. J. Reynolds; Messrs. J. Botham, R. H. Showell, W. T. Greaves, A. Moreton, R. F. Briscoe, S. Goltchman, E. K. Williams, W. Fraser, J. Cameron, and Narayen Cassinath.

Re-admitted.—Messrs John Stuart; and W. C. Penson.

Withdrawn.—Messrs. Leggett, Long, and Captain Stubbs.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—We understand that two Europeans, a Railway Guard and a female had a very narrow escape from being killed, by falling from a Railway carriage when the train was going full speed on the Tulligaum side of Kirkee on the night of the 24th ultimo. The case was investigated by Captain Day, the Deputy Magistrate of Khandalla, on the 1st instant, and it appear that the Guard and the woman were both drunk and quarrelling together in a compartment of the train in which there was only one other passenger, besides a child. The woman was minus her dress, her crinoline being her outer garment, and after passing the Kirkee station a quarrel arose between her and the Guard respecting the merits of some one whom the "lady" pronounced to be "a nice young man." The child then came in for some harsh treatment, and was pushed about from one to the other, neither being willing to receive it; a struggle then ensued, both rolling on to the floor of the carriage; the woman called out for assistance, when the only other passenger called upon the man to desist, and he was replied to very roughly after the manner peculiar to drunken sailors and guards, and persons of that genus. Shortly after all this happening, the door of the carriage flew open and both the belligerents suddenly disappeared down the embankment! The remaining passenger thereupon took charge of the child and communicated the facts to the Station Master on his arrival at Khandalla. The most singular part of the business is that the parties who met with this strange accident escaped almost unhurt, which the Guard attributed to Divine interposition, and his fellow passenger to the fact that drunken people and "cats" always fall on their feet. Captain Day, after spending several weary hours in investigating the case, acquitted the Guard, and feelingly addressed the "lady" on the error of her ways. It appears to us that this is one of those cases that should be most searchingly enquired into departmentally by the Railway officials. It is intolerable that drunken Guards and their "doxies" should be allowed in this manner to outrage the feelings of passengers compelled to travel by the night trains.

THE CASE OF THE MOONDWAH ESTATE NEAR POONA.—In our issue of the 29th ultimo, we published the judgment of Mr. Walter, the Zillah Judge of Poona in this case, in which Mr. Webbe sought to wrest from its rightful owner the half-share in this now valuable property held by the daughter of the original grantee Mr. Sundt, who has inherited it under her late father's will. We give below a number of documents in this case, which will render the whole matter quite clear to the meanest comprehension. For eight years Mr. Webbe slept upon his grievances, and only awakened to a sense of the alleged wrongs inflicted upon him by the trustees under the late Mr. Sandt's will when an offer of Rs. 80,000 was made for the whole property, which he would appear to have been eager to accept only that he was restrained from doing so by the trustees aforesaid, who considered the estate to be worth more than that sum. A bright thought then struck him for the first time, namely, to try the validity of a will with which he has no concern whatever, as it in no way affects his claim to the half-share in the property, which was all the Government ever intended he should enjoy. Hence his letter to Mr. Lester of the 11th February 1864, to the First Assistant Collector, and which is as truculent a document as we ever read, following as it does so closely upon the series of letters addressed to "My dear Lester" which precedes it, in all of which he makes the strongest possible admissions of a fact that is indisputable, namely, that Mr. Lester is, under the will, the legal trustee of his wife of the half-share in the Moondwah Estate. This letter is of great importance as bearing on his plaint and *Kufeeut*, or statement made before the Civil Court, for we are assured it contains averments which are false, and which will probably yet be proved so in another Court. The novelty in this suit is the absurd attempt made by the plaintiff to apply the English feudal law of Survivorship to a purely Indian tenure—that called Meerassee, the holder under which can never be deprived so long as he pays the Government quit-rent. Lands under this tenure are alienable at the will of the holder, and are devisable in the same manner as goods or chattels. But, not content with this unworthy attempt to "do" the daughter of his old friend out of a property at the least worth Rs. 40,000 by the tortuous application of a law unknown to the Mofussil Courts in India, we are given to understand that the defeated claimant now actually attempts to justify his conduct in the matter by quoting what he conceives to be a parallel case from scripture, namely that of Ahab possessing Naboth's vineyard, which will be found recorded in the 21st and 22nd chapters of II. Kings. But the litigant old gentleman would seem to have quite forgotten to take a note of the judgment which overtook Ahab on that eventful occasion. As we understand that he entertains some evil thoughts of appealing against the righteous decision of the Judge in the case of the Moondwah Estate, it might be as well if he "looked up" the case of Naboth *vs.* Ahab before sending a "refresher" to his counsel. Any one who reads the case attentively will see that such an appeal can only have one issue, and that must be the confirmation of the decision already recorded by the lower Court.

SUIT No. 134 OF 1864.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE OF POONA.

William Webbe, plaintiff, *vs.* William Lester, residing at Moondwa, Robert Clugston, of Bombay, Executors of William Sundt, deceased, and William Lester, manager of the estate of Mrs. J. Lester, Mr. W. Lester (junior), G. Lester, A. Lester, and Miss Lester, at present residing at Moondwah, defendants.

To Mr. W. LESTER, residing at Moondwah.

Whereas, Mr. W. Webbe has instituted a Suit in this Court against you for the possession of Merass land, and a garden including the wells situated therein, that is to say,

At Moujey Moondwah, Talooka Huwelee, Zillia Poona.

		Ac. Goontas.					
Land No. 12	measuring	17·34	valued at	Rs. 17	0	0
„ „ 16	„	33·34	do.	„ 19	0	0
„ „ 47	„	12·18	do.	„ 14	3	0
„ „ 13	„	6·9	do.	„ 3	0	0
„ „ 17	„	26·9	do.	„ 18	0	0
„ „ 48	„	24·10	do.	„ 65	3	0
At Moujey Hurrupsur, Talooka Huwelee, Zilla Poona.						
Land No. 3	measuring	8·35	valued at	Rs. 27	0	0
„ „ 152	„	24·27	do.	„ 47	0	0
			Carried over...	Rs. 210	0	0
The plaintiff states that the assessment of the above land, according to the Revenue Survey Rules, is Rs. 210-6-0; but that he pays Rs. 77-0-0. A bungalow with the out-houses, &c., built on the said land by the plaintiff at a cost of				Rs. 2,000	0	0
Do.	Do.	Stalls, &c.		500	0	0
			Total...	Rs. 2,710	6	0

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on the 27th day of June 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence. And you will bring with you, or send by your agent, the Sunnud dated 19th October 1831, granted under Order from Government by Mr. Giberne, the then Collector, to the late Mr. W. Sandt [illegible] conferring on them [illegible] the plaintiff for inspection, which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.—Dated this 19th day of April 1864.
E. P. MELVILL, Offg. Judge.

INJUNCTION.

SUIT.—No. 134 OF 1864.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE OF POONA.

W. Webbe, plaintiff, vs. W. Lester, residing at Moondwah &c. as in the preceding summons.

To WILLIAM LESTER, defendant, inhabitant of Poona, residing at Moondwadh.

Whereas, in the Suit above specified, it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Court that certain property, as under, therein in dispute virt., the garden at Moondwah is in danger of being damaged or alienated by you.

You are hereby required to refrain from parting with the garden under any condition or causing damage to the contents thereof.—Dated this 19th day of April 1864.
E. P. MELVILL, Offg. Judge.

NOTE.—This was obtained under a false representation. It was not to defendant's interest to damage the property; and as for alienating it the idea is preposterous, for who would buy lands in dispute? The Judge should have issued the usual notice to him, calling for an explanation, before issuing this Injunction.

Translation of Defendant's reply to the Plaintiff.

I, William Lester, one of the defendants in the above Suit, make the following statement:

1. The deceased, Mr. Sundt, made a Will, dated 22nd May 1854, appointing Mr. Clugston and myself trustees, and under the authority of the Will we, since Mr. Sundt's death, have been managing the estate for the benefit of the parties named in the Will. Mr. Webbe has been a consenting party to the Will and to our management. We have obtained a certificate and therefore plaintiff's claim, as laid, cannot lie.

2. That Mrs. Lester was not born after her mother was legally married to Mr Sundt. The English Law, which is in force in England, cannot, therefore, with reason, be made applicable to this case in this country. It would be proper to dispose of this case according to the custom of this country.

3. As stated in the plaint, Mr. Webbe alone did not build the bungalow and the cookhouse, the expense of these buildings was paid by Messrs. Webbe and Sundt jointly.

4. We have raised no objection to the equitable right of the plaintiff, and therefore there is no cause of action.

5. The plaintiff has made false statements in his plaint on his declaration.

Under these circumstances plaintiff's claim should be thrown out, and he should be dealt with under the provisions of Section 24 of Act 8 of 1859. Plaintiff should be made to pay our costs.

The Sunnud, dated 19th October 1831, which was granted to the deceased Mr. Sundt and Mr. Webbe is herewith produced.—Dated 27th July, 1864.

Translation of the Kufeeut, or Statement of the Plaintiff, made for the special use of the Judge.

*This claim is confined to the late Mr. Sundt's right, who was a British-born subject, and all the parties to this suit are Protestant Christians. Under Section XXVI. of Regulation IV. of 1827, the English law is applicable to this case.

2. My claim, as set forth in the plaint, is supported by English law, and the defendants do not dispute this fact. The Government have passed, in the Revenue Department, certain joint rules, para. 7 of which provides that "where two cultivators hold a field, and one of them dies without heirs, the share thus lapsing is to be offered, in the first instance, to the other sharer, before it is offered to any other party." The defendant, Mrs. Lester, is not the heir of the late Mr. Sandt, and I being one of the original joint tenants who purchased these estates, vide Sunnud, am the lawful owner of all the lands claimed in the plaint.

3. Should one of the partners of jointly acquired estate die without making a division of the said estate in his life-time, he cannot devise, by Will, his share or right and interest in the said joint estate to either his heirs or any body else.

4. There is nothing definitely mentioned in the Will regarding the lands set forth in the plaint. The words "rest" and "residue" do not imply the lands in dispute. The real estate of the late Mr. Sundt, which is situated in Poona, has been clearly mentioned in the Will, and instructions are set down for its management; and it was, apparently, not the intention of the late Mr. Sundt to have empowered his trustees to undertake the management of the Moondwah Estate, for he would have made certain provisions for the conduct of its affairs. But there is nothing mentioned in the will on this point, therefore, it is clear the omission was a wilful one, caused by his knowledge of the right of Survivors.* His allusion to "the rest and residue of his estates and effects" being sold and invested in the funds prevents the defendants from having any right whatever to the management of Mr. Stundt's share in the garden and lands; and as the joint estate was not divided during Mr. Sundt's life-time, the trustees possess no authority to sell off the joint estate, and, according to the Will, the trustees do not possess any power whatever to interfere with the lands in question.

5. The aforesaid Will was executed at Poona in A. D. 1854, on unstamped paper, and it has been stamped after the demise of the testator; and agreeably to the provisions of Section XIV. of Regulation XVIII. of A. D. 1827, it cannot affect my claim, as I am a third party in that case.

6. The Will has been stamped with a stamp of the value of Rs. 8, which is insufficient, because the amount of the Bengal Promissory Notes endorsed on it amounts to Rs. 7,900, and there is other property of the value of Rs. 40,000 involved in the case, so that the stamp of Rs. 8 affixed to it is insufficient, and the Will is, therefore, inadmissible in the case.

7. The late Mr. Sundt and myself held joint possession and management of the lands in dispute since the year A. D. 1831, and up to the date of Mr. Sundt's demise in A. D. 1856. That owing to the friendship which subsisted between the late Mr. Sundt and myself, I allowed the late Mrs. Sundt and the trustees to take a part with me in the management of affairs, and I did not [illegible] the Will. After her demise, the defendant Mr. Lester, the husband of her illegitimate daughter, was allowed to take part with me in the management of the Moondwah garden and lands. But when I saw that his object was to exercise a great deal of power and control in the management of affairs, I then protested against his acts; and as he did not comply with my request, I considered that by the fact of his having usurped the possession of the garden and bungalow at Moondwah, and also of his having sold the produce of the garden without my consent, that he assumed forcible possession of the Moondwah Estate since January 1864, and I was therefore obliged to file the present suit for redress. It has been instituted within the Statute of Limitation and it is not affected by the above circumstances.

8. I have personally built the bungalow, the defendant, Mr. Lester, should prove if it was jointly built by the late Mr. Sundt and myself.*
W. WEBBE.
Poona, 10th August 1864.

Translation of an Official Document on the Government Records under Plaintiff's signature. When interrogated he acknowledged his signature, but pleaded ignorance of the vernacular.

Answer by Mr. Webbe, residing in Poona, near Garpeer, 1857-58. The cause of my having given this reply in writing is that Mr. Sundt and I having obtained garden and other lands at Moondwah and Hurrupsur, in Merass from Government, we have conjointly had the management of the same hitherto, but Mr. Sundt being dead at present, and Messrs. Clugston and Lester having obtained a certificate of heirship to deceased, they and I have conducted the management of the lands precisely in the same manner as heretofore. Hence, I have no objection to their (Lester and Clugston) names being substituted for Mr. Sundt's in the revenue accounts, &c. We have even been paying the assessment in equal shares as usual. In witness whereof I attach my signature.—Dated 25th January 1858.†
W. WEBBE.

The following are copies of a few more admissions on the part of the Plaintiff of Defendants' rights, notwithstanding the doctrine of Survivorship now pleaded by him. A host, besides, has been given in evidence.

MY DEAR LESTER,—Perhaps you nor Mr. Clugston are not aware that the Sunnud being an original document cannot in any manner be interfered with by the Collector or any Revenue Officer; there must not be any alteration whatever made in the body of it: it must stand pure as it is. The Inam Commissioner is the person who, I believe, is authorised to substitute your names and that on a separate stamped paper. This is the opinion of the law officers, and I would advise you to think well of this before you make the attempt, otherwise it will turn out a serious affair. Besides I should be consulted in it as I am half owner of the Sunnud.—Yours sincerely,
6th October 1857. W. WEBBE.

NOTE.—It is not known what induced him to write the above, as we never contemplated substituting our names in the document.—W. L.

MY DEAR LESTER,—In reply to yours of the 19th inst. I have to inform you that I have given up all idea of selling my share in the garden at present.

You mention of taking our turn in the management of the garden, which I entirely disapprove, for it will never answer &c. * * * * * We have hitherto worked on well, why disturb it without any serious cause.—Yours truly,
23rd July 1861. W. WEBBE.

MY DEAR LESTER,—60,000 Rupees for the garden and lands appertaining to it, and also for the garden at Harrupsur, is a price I think not to be sneezed at. We may wait long enough, for a better price, without any hope of obtaining it; therefore, on mature consideration, I have accepted the offer on my part, and I trust you will coincide with me and do the same. I would be glad if all the papers and all connected with the transfer of the property to the purchaser could be speedily effected. I know you are acute enough not to stir in the business until the 60,000 rupees is paid down on the nail to our satisfaction.—Yours truly.
4th August 1863. W. WEBBE.

NOTE.—Since then, we had an offer of rupees 80,000! But all this is sufficient to show that even at this late date (August 1863) he (Webbe) himself had not the remotest conception of the "doctrine of survivorship," which he would now apply to Indian tenures, notwithstanding his attempt to make the Judge believe that Mr. Sundt knew all about it and therefore omitted all specific mention of his share in the Moondwah lands. It is overlooked that Mr. Sundt had 75 beegas of land, besides, of his own, and yet there was no specific mention of it. He intended all to be comprehended under the general terms, "the rest and residue of my estates and effects whatsoever."—W. L.

To C. R. OVANS, Esq.,
1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Poona.

SIR,—It is nearly a fortnight since my Vakeel, Sudasheo Punt, presented a Mahratha Petition to you on my behalf, complaining of Mr. William Lester's wanton usurpation of my Moondwah bungalow and garden, and his presumption in dismissing the Overseer and some old mallies, cutting down babool trees without my sanction and consent, and also, in extorting from the tenants in the garden the rents of the lands held by them from me before the time of payment. To check his unlawful acts and proceedings I trust you will be pleased to enquire, personally, into the matter, and eject him from the bungalow and garden immediately, to prevent further injury to the estate; as long as he remains there it may lead to a breach of the peace by his insulting me.

You must be aware, Sir, that the grant of the Moondwah Estate was made in A. D. 1831 by Government jointly to me and to the late Mr. Sundt, and that I have, ever since then, for nearly 33 years, been in possession of the said Estate; and although the late Mr. Sundt has not by his Will bequeathed his share of the Moondwah garden and premises to Mrs. Lester or her children, nor authorised his executor, Mr. Lester, to interfere in any manner in the management of the said Moondwah Estate, yet he, Mr. Lester, has, since the last two two months past, very illegally usurped a great deal of authority which he has been exercising in the garden, by residing in the bungalow (which was built by me alone and not by Mr. Sundt) for nearly a month without obtaining my consent.

In order to enable you to judge of the matter and to prevent all these unjust proceedings on Mr. Lester's part, I request you will call on him to produce the original Sunnud (which is in his possession), and you will perceive from it that the Moondwah Estate was conferred on the late Mr. Sundt and myself, jointly, and that, after Mr. Sundt's demise, I, as the surviving partner on the said Estate, became the sole proprietor of the said joint estate agreeably to the English law (vide Blackstone, vol. II. [illegible] on Landed Estates). I [illegible] in believing that Mr. Lester, as Executor [illegible] the late Mr. Sundt, was fully authorised [illegible] Sundt to [illegible] receive Mr. Sundt's share of the income from me, and, I, therefore, allowed him to take a part in the management of affairs and to receive from me a share of the income; but I did not permit him to exercise sole authority in the garden or to interfere with any arrangements. Latterly, since Mr. Lester has presumed to exercise illegal authority in the garden and to defy my instructions, I thought proper to obtain a copy of Mr. Sundt's Will from the Register's Office; and it was then that I became aware of the fact that the late Mr Sundt had not bequeathed his half share of the Moondwah garden and lands to the late Mrs. Sundt, or to Mrs. Lester, or to her children, nor was Mr. Lester authorised by the Will as Executor, to interfere in any manner whatever with my management of the Moondwah garden or lands. The only bequests which the late Mr. Sundt has made in his Will are his two houses, one of which was granted to Mrs. Sundt and the other to Mrs. Lester for life. The residue of his Estate and effects were to be sold, and the proceeds in cash were to be invested in a Trust Fund for the benefit of Mrs. Lester's children. After Mr. Sundt's demise in A. D. 1856, Messrs. Lester and Clugston, without my knowledge, applied to the Judge of Poona to be formally recognised as Executors to the Will and Estate of the late Mr Sundt, and accordingly succeeded in obtaining a certificate for the administration of the moveable and immoveable property of the late Mr. Sundt on the ground of the said indefinite documents. I have lately heard that they applied to the Collector and got their names registered on the Mamlutdar's and Koolkurnee's Khatta accounts and Land Registers, and this was done without my knowledge and consent. Mr. Lester having concealed the real purport of the Will from me, duped me into a belief that Mr Sundt's half share of the Moondwah Estate was bequeathed to Mrs. Lester and her children, and thus succeeded in receiving a share of the income from me. Under these peculiar circumstances, I humbly request that you will, after examining the original Will and Sunnud, which are in Mr. Lester's possession, kindly afford me due redress by preventing the great loss and injury which Mr. Lester is occasioning to me on the Moondwah garden and bungalow, by speedily ejecting him therefrom, as he has no right or title to them; and if he has any claim to them he should be directed to establish it in the Civil Court before he can legally assume possession of the said property which has been in my possession for the last 33 years.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Poona, 11th February 1864. W. WEBBE.

P. S.—I request this case be enquired into by you, and not referred to the Mamlutdar.

FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S ORDER ON THE ABOVE.

Mr. Webbe is informed, that the above being a case for the Civil Courts alone the First Assistant Collector cannot interfere in the present arrangements.
C. R. OVANS, First Assistant Collector.
16th February 1864.

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* The late Mr. Sundt knew no more about the English doctrine of Survivorship or its author, Blackstone, than did the plaintiff himself.

* This the plaintiff has failed to prove, and the Court has awarded the half share in the bungalow to the defendant, as well as of the whole estate.

† Defendants were accused of having had their names substituted in the Books without his knowledge and consent; he further declared that he only lately heard of it (this was last January), and yet this document shows that he was a consenting party to it seven years ago.

THE *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th instant has an article showing the very precarious position occupied by the Banks of that city. In less than two years, the number of these Banks has increased from eleven to twenty-five; and although there is no doubt that trade has advanced in an equal proportion since the outbreak of the American war, and there is sufficient business to occupy them, the circumstances that have produced this rapid increase of traffic are of a temporary nature. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the probable duration of the struggle now going on in America, sooner, or later, it must come to an end: and then down will come the price paid for Indian Cotton perhaps fifty per cent. The *Bombay Gazette* shows how a sudden large fall in the price of cotton might involve the Banks in actual loss and probable ruin, by the inability of the exporters to make good the advances they had received on their cargoes, valued at the old rate. It may be questionable whether the fall in the price of cotton would be so sudden as to have this effect in cases where ordinary caution had been used; but there is more certainty in the apprehension that, on trade being contracted to its normal dimensions, many these Banks must collapse from the want of business to support them. The *Bombay Gazette*, perhaps, takes a more despondent view of the prospects of trade in the future than should be reasonably feared, but the warning is not ill-timed, and the careful caution recommended well worthy the attention of sanguine speculators.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 15th September.)

CANARA.—There has been a good fall of rain throughout the district, and the crops are reported to be in a good condition. Fever has increased and some deaths are reported in consequence.

AHMEDABAD.—Little or no rain has fallen throughout this Collectorate during the fortnight, and with the exception of Purantej and Veerumgam districts, where the crops were reported to be thriving, more rain was necessary: jowaree, bajree and other plants are beginning to droop, and the rice plants are also suffering from drought. The public health is reported good, except some cases of fever which are reported in the Dholka and Veerumgam districts. Cattle are not free from disease.

PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED NEW PUBLIC BURIAL GROUND.

IN a letter dated the 21st June 1864, Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Under-Secretary to Government, forwarded for the information of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, copies of a report by the Burial Commission, with accompaniments, and directed their attention to the state of all graveyards in Bombay, as well as [illegible] soundness or otherwise of the report. [illegible] sioners' views on the same will appear from the minute, as well as from Mr. Bayly's letter, which we have given below:—

To THE CLERK TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward a plan and estimate for the proposed new Public Burial Ground for all castes of people, situated on the ground suggested by the Bombay Burial Commission in their Report dated the 15th of November 1863. The ground has been laid out so as to have a station on each Railway so that not only will the entire Island of Bombay have ready access, but all those along either Railway, can avail themselves of this Burial Ground.

The several lots of ground are so laid off as to be entirely distinct, having roads fifty feet wide between them, and I have estimated for walls five feet high around each lot, and the entire expense of making these roads and walls to be borne by the Municipality. Many trifling objections arising from caste prejudices will then be got rid of, and the natives will then see that they are as private as at present. The Railway stations will have two platforms, twenty feet wide each, 350 feet long, surrounded by an open space outside the burial grounds proper, so that processions can organise before entering, and inside gates are so arranged as to give to each lot access by several different routes.

Funerals proceeding by the Parell public road will have access by a proposed new road as shown on plan, the distance by this road being only eight and a quarter miles from the Town Hall, Bombay. The inhabitants of Mahim and Bandora have also direct access by the present road from Mahim to Coorla: the people from Worlee also can enter on the west side near the proposed station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

In the Hindoo lots I have arranged for a constant running stream of salt water which flows from Mahim creek; this is attainable on account of the difference of level caused by the Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Causeway, the outflow being taken direct to the sea. The Hindoos can there perform all their religious rites of either burning or burying within their own ground.

Here follows a list of the size of each lot compared with the amount of ground at present in use by the different castes in Bombay.

The depth of soil varies from five to eight feet, and this can be increased when the ground is brought to a more uniform surface; but taking it on the whole, I think it the most favorable position in the Island for a Public Burial Ground. I have, &c.
W. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

MINUTE ON THE ABOVE BY MR. J. D. KENNEDY.—I would forward the plan and estimate to Government and state in reply to their letter, No. 1078 of 1864, forwarding report by the Burial Commission, that the Commissioners concur generally in the soundness of the opinion therein recorded, but that in laying out the different systems of graveyards. They have added a receptacle for the Parsee dead, which they hope in time to come may be found as useful and necessary for its purpose, as any of the surrounding yards allotted to the various communities. The estimate being, I would ask what portion of it the Government would be prepared to bear, and express the desire of the Commissioners to enter upon the work with as little delay as practicable, the law and sufficient funds being in their possession.

A reply will be sent to Government in terms of the above minute.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

WE are glad to hear that the half-yearly Report just submitted to Government on the state of the House of Correction by the Committee of Management, shows a vast improvement in every respect on the previous Reports. There has been very little sickness and only one death, that of a female prisoner, during that period. It is also satisfactory to find that there has been no occasion to complain of the conduct of any of the officers of the prison. The Committee have reason to believe that the prison has greatly benefitted, in every respect, by the change which has taken place in the office of Superintendent and Senior Assistant. The conduct of the prisoners is reported as having been good. As stated in the previous report, there existed at that time no satisfactory means of showing what the returns of prison labour produced in 1863, so that the Committee were unable to furnish a very satisfactory account of during that period. A statement shows that the receipts during the past half year on account of prison manufactures amounted Rs. 5,827-2-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,961-11-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,675-8-7, to which is to be added the sum of Rs 675 8-7 for articles sold but not paid for, which brings the profits up to Rs. 5,141-0-1, being a much larger sum than was ever before realised in any one year since the establishment of the prison. The quantity of provisions consumed during the same period has been less than half when compared with any similar period. The Report of the Committee for the last six months of 1863 stated that the sum realized on account of prison labour and military remittances was Rs. 5,388-8-7, out of which only Rs. 3,000 were received for prison labour, the balance or Rs. 2,388-8-7 having been received on account of forfeited pay of military prisoners. Supposing the profits from prison labour for the first six months of 1863 to have been Rs. 1,500, and there is reason to believe that they did not amount to so much, there is an increase of about Rs. 4,000, or nearly Rs. 700 per month in the sum realized on this account during the same period of time. And during the half year the sum of Rs. 1,194-4-4 has been received and carried to account of Government for military remittances, making altogether Rs. 6,635-4-4 received from these two sources. There has also been a corresponding decrease in the sums paid to the Commissariat Department [illegible] The expense [illegible] clothing [illegible] Rs. 16,000 in the first six months of 1863. During the period under report the cost of provisions and clothing was Rs. 10,505-12-10, showing a decrease of expenditure on this account of about Rs. 5,500, or more than Rs. 900 per mensem. There is therefore a real saving of Rs. 1,600 a month by means of profits of prison labour and the decrease in sums paid for provisions &c. during the half year. The amount above mentioned as having been paid to the Commissariat, moreover, includes a sum of nearly Rs. 2,000 which was paid to that department in the latter end of June last for large quantities of clothing and other extras urgently needed on account of the great number of European prisoners. The number of prisoners, European and Native, in the prison during the past half year was 850, of which 297 were Europeans against 754 in 1863, of whom only 189 were Europeans, showing an increase in number in 1864. The expenditure for feeding and clothing this class of prisoners is, of course, much greater than in the case of natives. Considering the rise which has taken place in all articles of consumption during the past year, the saving in expenditure on account of provisions is greater than it appears to be on a comparison with the amount of expenditure in 1863, as the contract rates are much higher for the present year.

Looking at the report altogether, we cannot but congratulate the Committee of Management, their Clerk, and the officers of the prison, on the result of an improved system of supervision, which whilst it developes in an unexpected manner the advantages accruing from the labour of the prisoners, at the same time speaks favorably of the improved discipline of the establishment and likewise of the well doing of the inmates themselves.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Eighth Day, Tuesday, 4th October.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE [illegible])

His Lordship having taken his seat at 10 o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled for the

MORNING JURY.

MR. H. McCORMACK.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. D. Willoughby; W. Wright; A. Bayley; J. Lumsden; G. Stokes; H. Turner; W. H. G. Meyers; N. A. Borges; Dossabhoy [illegible]; [illegible]row Moroba and Luxumon Bapshaw.

ADULTERY.—Pragjee Shamjee pleaded Not Guilty to the indictment charging him with being convicted in September last of committing the above offence, and in July last being guilty of the same offence with the same woman, Jumna; and in a third count with detaining the woman with criminal intent knowing her to have been the wife of another man.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the prosecution.
Mr. Barton for the defence.

Runchord Ragoo, a blacksmith, husband of the woman Jumna, said he was married in Surat ten years ago. He came to Bombay 9 years since, his wife came about 4 years ago. The prisoner lived with him. Last year his wife left him. Prisoner was seen in the same room with her at Nagparrah, at 9 o'clock at night. A caste meeting was held; she did not return to [illegible] She came and stopped twelve days before the caste meeting; after the meeting she returned to the room at Nagparrah, and the prisoner used to visit her. The prisoner was prosecuted and sent to jail. She then went and lived in the prisoner's house seven or eight days after he went to prison. She has lived there ever since. Prisoner came out of jail, about the 23rd of March.

By Mr. Barton.—Had not had any communication with his wife since prisoner's committal. He did not made any attempts magisterially, but sent for her mother from Surat. The prisoner is a Muccadum of the caste. Several attempts were made through other parties to induce her to return. He went with his mother to prisoner's house to invite her to return, but the prisoner's wife said she wanted to make some purchases on account of a delivery ceremony, and she required the company of his wife. Prisoner's wife managed to get prosecutor's wife away from the house, and he lost sight of her for some time. Did not know the prisoner's wives were keeping prosecutor's wife away owing to his brutality towards her. His wife had never accused him of impotency. Had no children by her.

By Mr. Dunbar.—On his visit to prisoner's house with his mother-in-law, his wife said she was going to the market with prisoner's wife. When she returned she would go with her mother. Her mother remained, but neither of the women returned to the house. He had intended making another attempt, but had learned that some people were laying in waiting to beat him.

Ragoo Kheema, a caste man of prosecutor's, was present at his marriage at Surat about ten years ago.

Mhowjee Muckan, a blacksmith, living in the same house as the prisoner, on the same floor. Witness saw the prosecutor's wife coming to live in prisoner's apartment before he was sent to jail. The room adjoined witness's, and was divided from it by a mat wall. They have lately closed the crevices in the wall. Formerly witness was able to see through. The witness went on to describe what he saw in the room after the prisoner returned from jail. He called a man named Bheema Raugmull, who came up stairs, and he witnessed the same.

By Mr. Barton.—Was a married man, his wife was not sleeping in that room; he went into that room to awake. The prisoner is witness's brother-in-law. The caste have raised the funds for the prosecution. The light in the room was standing in a whole in the wall. Prisoner's two wives sleep in the same room.

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Bhoo[illegible] Rungwal was [illegible]ed to corroborate the statement of the last witness as to what occurred in prisoner's room; but they differ essentially in details.

Mr. H. B. Lo[illegible], Second Magistrate of Police, who committed the case, said he had understood the complaint to have been made by the prosecutor. Had he been told it was a case got up by the caste, he would not have committed it.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton said he did not know what to say to the jury. The case was not tenable; it was against the law which says the husband alone can raise a prosecution of this kind, and it was in evidence the caste had instituted this prosecution. The learned counsel then spoke at some length condemnatory of the Penal Code under which this prosecution was raised. He then proceeded to point out the discrepancies between two of the witnesses, and called upon the jury to acquit his client upon that alone.

Mr. Barton called two witnesses to prove there were no cracks in the partition, or any appearance of any having been recently filled up. The boards were perfectly dark.

Mr. Dunbar said the witnesses were the friends of the prisoner. The jury knew that in boarded partitions there were always chinks: these might have easily been stopped with cowdung, which dries very soon, and would not show upon boards which, as the witness says, were very dark. The learned counsel also remarked upon the alleged discrepancies between the evidence of the witnesses, and also reminded them that the defence had not noticed to any extent the third count in the indictment charging the prisoner with detention of the woman with criminal intent knowing her to be the wife of another man.

His Lordship in summing up pointed out to the jury the points for their consideration, and the grounds upon which they must be satisfied before they could give a verdict. He also noticed the discrepancies between the evidence of the two witnesses to the alleged offence, which he allowed were rather serious. Upon the question as to whether the caste or the prosecutor had instituted the suit, his Lordship said that from the evidence he was of opinion the prosecutor had done so. He might have been assisted by the caste, but this was a point which was not for their consideration; neither were they to take any notice of the remarks which fell from the learned counsel touching the law as it exists. If it was impolitic in Government to pass such a law, that Court was not a place to consider it in. They were only there to administer it. He therefore left it to them to decide the guilt or otherwise of the prisoner, and if they had any doubt to give him the benefit of it.

The jury having retired for about two hours returned with a verdict on the third count, namely, detention with intent. On account of his former conviction he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. J. Mitchell.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. Young; R. Blackstone; W. Dracup; W. J. George; J. Tomlinson; J. Michael; T. Phillipps; M. A. Augusto; Cowasjee Nusserwanjee; Balcrustna Gunputjee; and Mahomed Ibrahim Punday.

Giving False Evidence.—Rooda Peetoo pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with this offence, which is more commonly known as "perjury."

Mr. Marriott appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the defence.

This charge arose out of that in which Rowjee Subedar has so often appeared at the Mazagon Police Office, in which he was charged with falsely, for the sake of extortion, imprisoning the wife of the prisoner (a sweeper) who denied having either done or said (in a subsequent enquiry) all he had done and said previously in connexion with that case.

Gopinath Wassodewjee, Interpreter at the Mazagon Police Court, recollected the prisoner being examined there on the 27th of July last, and correctly interpreted the questions both in Guzerattee and Hindostanee, and the answers given by the prisoner into English, which were reduced to writing by the Magistrate. The deposition was read over, and his signature taken by one of the clerks, and prisoner acknowledged it to witness. These depositions, were in Mr. Brown's handwriting, and signed by him.

By Mr. Barton.—The prisoner when in Court was sitting in the witness box. He said he was suffering from fever and unable to stand. He had never been sworn before in the Police Office, and did not to my knowledge swear contrary to what he swore that day. He was taken from the witness box to the office and from thence to jail. The enquiry before the Court was the case of Rowjee who was in Court. The prisoner understood the questions and appeared to be perfectly aware of the nature of his answers.

Mr. F. L. Brown, Magistrate of Mazagon Police Court, recognised the deposition, in Court, and stated they were taken in the presence and hearing of Rowjee, whose case is not yet decided. Did not know if the prisoner had been in custody before seeing him in the witness box. His wife appeared to prosecute three men on Rowjee's staff, (not against Rowjee) for confining her in a stable. On the charge being taken there appeared to be no charge against them as they had acted upon direct orders from Rowjee. A summons was then issued against Rowjee. The prisoner gave evidence; his evidence was not considered to be the first necessary, but his wife not being present it was taken. He appeared unwilling to give evidence. No pressure was used, but he was admonished two or three times as to speaking the truth. After he gave his evidence, upon Mr. Mills' report, he was arrested by order of the Court.

The prisoner's deposition before the Magistrate was then read in which he denied all knowledge of the outrage committed upon his wife, and detailed the history of his journey and the death of his wife.

Heera Issa, a sweeper, said he knew the prisoner, also his wife. She having objected to clean a privy, she was arrested by a muccadum at 7 o'clock one morning. The Muccadum's name was Cassum. The prisoner came [illegible] wife was [illegible] in a chowkey, and begged him to go and assist him in releasing her, by paying a fine if necessary. Witness went with him to Mr. [illegible]ginson's chowkey and told a peon of what had happened, and asked him to report to the Sahib. We went to the Constable's residence, by the two wells. This was about 10 o'clock. The Constable went with us to the chowkey in the Grass Market where the woman was detained. The Constable was present at the time. He, his wife, the Constable, two or three sepoys and witness then went to Constable Hallums.

By Mr. Barton. I did not see Rowjee Subedar until I saw him at the Police Office.

Ismail Jacoob, a Police Sepoy, was on duty at the bungalow of Constable Mills on the night in question, when the last witness and prisoner came to complain of the confinement of the wife of the latter. Witness reported it to the Constable.

Charles Hallums, European Constable, remembered the case having been brought to him about 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Mills came there with the prisoner and a female who he called his wife, another sweeper, and two or three policemen. Prisoner said his wife had been shut up in a stable of the Municipal Commissioners from 7 o'clock that morning until that hour. Mr. Mills then took them away. As the case was in his hands, although in my section, I declined having anything to do with it.

Thomas Mills, European Constable, said:—On the night of the 31st of May last, at about 11 o'clock at night, he was at his house. The prisoner came accompanied by one of his own caste. Ismail Yacoob was with them, he called me. The prisoner complained his wife was imprisoned in a stable belonging to the Municipal Commissioners, and under the charge of Rowjee Subedar. He said she was confined by his order, and she would be detained there until a fine of Rs. 25 was paid, which sum he had not in his possession, and in consequence had applied to the Constable. He accompanied them to the stable and found a sentry on the door, whom he asked what had become of the woman. He said she was inside. Witness told him to release her. He said he had Rowjee's order to keep her in custody until she paid the money. On going inside and calling the woman she appeared. Upon being asked why she was there, she said she was a prisoner by order of Rowjee Subedar. Witness told her to go. She went out of the door and was surrounded by two Ramoosees and the man on guard. I took her away with two others to Constable Hallums. They stated what had taken place. They went away after being told to come the next morning to the Mazagon Police Office. The two men who had resisted her being set at liberty were confined. The next morning the prisoner came to the Mazagon Police Office with his wife whose evidence was taken. The case was then postponed to the 27th July.

By Mr. Barton.—The first day the prisoner was heard was on the 27th of July: it was supposed on account of the sessions. He came on a summons. I wanted him to prove that he saw the woman was released from confinement. The charge was then under enquiry touching Rowjee.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. [illegible], in his usual fervid style, adressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, who he stated was made a scape-goat of. Those who had put on the screw against the character and reputation of a worthy man, had fallen [illegible] defeated. They had in this [illegible] to fix a stigma upon Rowjee Subedar, [illegible] the unhappy, wretched, and destitute [illegible].

His Lordship having summed up and commented upon the evidence, left the case for the consideration of the jury, who returned a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of the state of his health.

His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said he had been convicted of a very heinous offence; one he was sorry to say but too common. Had it not been for the recommendation of the jury, and the state of his health, the prisoner would have received the utmost punishment the law allowed; as it was he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Muckundass Jaitmull (case No. 29) pleaded Guilty to a charge of theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

[illegible] Dewkisson (case No. 31) pleaded Guilty to an indictment charging him with criminal breach of trust, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court rose at 5-15 p. m.

HIGH COURT.—Ordinary Original Jurisdiction.

Tuesday, 4th October.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

James Hunter vs. Peter Ewart and others.

In this case the Court was occupied the whole of the morning in the settlement of issues.

Mr. [illegible], with Mr. White and Mr. Havilar, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Dunbar, with Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. [illegible], Cleveland and Peile, for Messrs. Ewart, [illegible] Wylie and Repton; and Mr. Scoble for Mr. Wylie.

The following are the issues as settled in the above case, the first eighteen being raised by the defendants:—

1st. Whether the plaintiff in May 1858 returned to Europe with the consent of his partners, as alleged in the [illegible] paras. of the Plaint.

2nd. Whether the two first named defendants or either of them proposed to the plaintiff that he should remain in England as home partner, and whether the plaintiff continued in England in that capacity as alleged in the 4th and 5th paras. in the Plaint.

3rd. Whether the plaintiff agreed to protract his residence at Bombay as alleged in the 6th para. of the Plaint.

4th. Whether the suggestion was made by the first named defendant for himself and the second and third defendants, that the plaintiff should retire from the said partnership on his return to England, as alleged in the 6th para. of the Plaint.

5th. Whether the allegations in the 9th and 10th paras mentioned was true, or any of them.

6th. Whether the plaintiff was not bound by the Articles of Partnership of 1st May 1861.

7th. Whether the three first named defendants had not power under the 28th clause of the said mentioned Articles of Partnership to remove the plaintiff from the partnership.

8th. Whether the said power was exercised by the three first named defendants *bona-fide*.

9th. Whether the Notice of Expulsion of the 15th February 1862 is void.

10th. Whether the plaintiff did not cease to be a partner in the firm of Ewart, Latham & Co., and Arbuthnot, Ewart & Co. on the 31st October 1862.

11th. Whether the allegations in the 13th para. of the Plaint are true, and, if true, material in any of them.

12th. Whether the plaintiff's refusal to accept or acquiesce in the Notice of Expulsion was material.

13th. Whether the plaintiff did not accept as correct the Partnership Accounts of 30th April 1860, 1861, and 1862, and if so, which of them.

14th. Whether the plaintiff is not by the second clause of the last mentioned Articles of Partnership estopped from disputing the correctness of the three last mentioned accounts.

15th. Whether the Statement of Accounts in the 18th para. of the Plaint are not a true and fair statement, and, if so, which of them.

16th. Whether according to the true construction of the last mentioned Articles of Partnership the plaintiff is entitled to such sale or true valuation of the property as alleged in the same para. of the Plaint.

17th. Whether the sum of Rs. 32,079-5-1 does represent the real amount of the plaintiff's share and interest in the partnership.

18th. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for, or any part thereof.

The following issues were raised by the plaintiff:—

19th. Whether the plaintiff ever agreed to the terms in the 8th para. of the written statement alleged to have been proposed to him by the first defendant.

20th. Whether the plaintiff wrote or sent to the first defendant any intemperate letter as alleged in para. 7 of the written statement, and whether he subsequently recalled such letter.

21st. Whether the alleged letter of the 31st December 1859 was open to the plaintiff for his [illegible] and ever perused by him.

22nd. Whether there has always been such a general custom of the firm of Ewart, Latham & Co. as alleged in the 13th para. of the written statement, and if so whether its condition is binding on the plaintiff.

23rd. Whether in making such alterations in the 13th para. of the written statement, the interests of the business were alone consulted, no alteration being made with reference to the plaintiff or any of the parties as alleged in that para.

24th. Whether the plaintiff ever acquiesced in such reply and explanation as alleged in 14th para.

25th. Whether the plaintiff ever waived his obligations in the said para. also mentioned.

26th. Whether the dissolution of the partnership as regards the plaintiff was solely occasioned by his own conduct, as alleged in the 17th para. of the written statement.

27th. Whether the formal notice in para. 21 of the written statement was given after the plaintiff's not paying attention to such warning as therein mentioned.

28th. Whether the allegations in paras. 6, 22, and 23 of the written statement are true.

29th. Whether the several constructions which the defendants have put upon the old and new Articles of Parternership in the written statement are generally correct.

The last issue was raised by Mr. Scoble:—

30th. Whether the defendant, R. N. Wylie, is a necessary party to the suit.

The Court made the usual order for the production of all books and documents, on which the parties proposed to rely, to be filed on the 22nd November, and the order of the 22nd of February for the inspection of documents to continue in force.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—About a fortnight since I observed a letter in the columns of the *Times* from a Royal Artillery subaltern, in which he stated in forcible and very truthful language some of the leading grievances, particularly as respects their pay, under which officers of his rank in that unhappy regiment now suffer. But as no one could, in the space of a single letter, enumerate one-fourth or even a tenth of our grievances, I propose to supplement his long list by a few more, in hopes that thus the ball may be kept rolling and that the attention of Government may, even at the last moment, be drawn to the deep discontent at present so widely diffused throughout the *working* officers of that most important and distinguished corps *yclept* the Royal Artillery. I use the word *working* advisedly, as the subalterns are those who do nearly all the work, and on whose zeal and labour depend almost entirely the efficiency, discipline, and high morale of their respective batteries. But to my list. In the first place I object to, our being kept on lower pay than our equals in rank in any other corps, especially when by a recent order from [illegible] we are excluded from all Staff employ, because, [illegible] our services [illegible] so constantly [illegible]red that we cannot be spared away from them. [illegible] that our services are so [illegible] and valuable as they say they are, and I admit they say so truly, why, pray, are we not paid in proportion to them? But, above all, why should our very importance and value be made to tell against our prospects in life? Surely, if they deprive us of all those chances which are thrown open to others, they ought at least to give us some equivalent in the shape of an increase to our working pay. Again, we are told by the Horse Guards in several of those little red books which they so frequently issue to the grand confusion and upsetting of all our former ideas, that the position of a subaltern in charge of a division of a field battery is fully as important, as if not indeed more so than, that of a captain commanding a troop or company; and yet instead of drawing captain's pay he does not get as much as a lieutenant of infantry, and far less than even a cornet of cavalry. Although it is generally admitted that all emoluments should be proportionate to the responsibility and labour incurred by the holder of any appointment, yet in our case the very reverse seems true; for though a subaltern commanding a division has charge of two guns or howitzers, quantities of ammunition, about 50 men, from 30 to 40 horses, all their harness, carriages, small stores &c., &c., for the efficiency, completeness, and smartness of all which he is held personally and strictly responsible, still this important individual is by far the worst paid man of his rank in the whole British army, whether native or European. Another complaint is that though the old Royal Artillery have gained nothing by the amalgamation except a certainty of ten years' Indian service at some one period of their lives, if not indeed at a second also, yet their luckier Indian brethren have gained the Staff Corps steps, also several additional steps, owing to an increase in the number of colonels allowed to be retained over and above those formerly allowed on their lists, and, above all, a chance of service at home. In addition to all this, Sir C. Wood has excepted them for the present, at least, from the effects of the order directing one supernumerary colonel to be absorbed in every three colonels promoted, from which it follows that their promotion is not delayed, but ours is, and very considerably so, and that too down to the very last subaltern on the list. Indeed this order prejudicially affects almost every officer in our regiment except those already removed to the general list. Again we complain that, out here, subalterns get no increase of pay after their seven years' service, though at home they get an extra shilling per diem: this is simply a breach of contract, for no officer knows, nor can be expected to know, till he has been taught by bad and rude experience that Sir C. Wood has power to upset a warrant signed by our Sovereign and countersigned by the War Office and the House Guards. Our next, and a more important grievance still, is that Government have failed to carry out, or rather do not intend to carry out the rule under which two-thirds of the Royal Artillery subalterns are entitled to the increased rates of pay, viz 6s. 10d. a day at home. For it is now generally admitted that, when vacancies occur on the increased pay lists of the old Indian Artillery, it is not intended to fill them up from the subalterns on what is now called the Royal Artillery general list. Indeed, counting the numbers at this very present moment on that list, I find that all those are not in receipt of increased pay who should be so if this rule was strictly carried out. This, Sir, is our most important complaint, and the one which requires to be most strictly watched, in order to prevent our interests from being permanently injured. The last point I'll touch on is the short-sighted economy which induces the Indian Government to keep all their batteries underofficered in order to save the expense of keeping a depot of Artillery officers say at Kirkee, Poona, or Bombay; the result is that we are over-worked, become disgusted, and are finally broken down. Then Government has to pay some Rs. 1,200 to send us home and to give us our pay besides at home for doing nothing, whereas if they kept us up to our proper strength no such waste would be necessary, and an officer might by chance get away on leave which he can scarcely accomplish now: not to mention the loss Government suffers in consequence of the servants being rendered disgusted and careless by over work. As an illustration of my meaning I may say that most Indian batteries are working with only 2 or 3 officers instead of 5, though numbers of cadets at home have been long since passed for their Commissions; but Government, to save a few paltry hundreds of pounds, won't commission them, though every one knows we want them badly out here. I think I have now said enough for the present—and sufficient to draw attention to the wretched state of our regiments—so I'll conclude by calling on every Royal Artillery subaltern in India, no matter to which branch he belongs, to join in this agitation for redress, and by advising them one and all to memorialise Government to grant us the following boons:—

1. 300 rupees a month to each subaltern on reduced pay.
2. 350 Rs. a month to those on increased pay.
3. The use of a charger and a tat, free: also their syces and forage, free, to all subalterns attached to mounted batteries.
4. Regimental and plain saddlery, free.
5. The use and keep of [illegible] for all subalterns attached to garrison batteries.
6. All expensive additions to our present dress, such as full dress, sabretaches, booted-legs, trousers &c. &c. to be paid for by Government. Hoping all will join me in urging these demands, or at least the more important of them, and that you, Sir, will lend us the support of your powerful pen in pressing the fairness of our claims on Government,

GUNNER AND DRIVER.

P.S.—None of us say that the native infantry, cavalry, staff corps, or even doctors are *overpaid*, but we assert that we—whose duties are much more important and onerous, to say nothing of our position—are *wretchedly underpaid*.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EAST INDIA (PAPER CURRENCY, &c.)

Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 18th July 1864.

"Copy of Papers and Correspondence relating to the Issue of a Government Paper Currency in *India* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 109, of the present Session)."

T. L. Seccombe, Secy., Financial Department.
India Office, 19th July 1864.

Financial Department.—No. 39 of 1864.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart. M. P., Secretary of State for *India*.

Fort William, 8th March 1864.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Financial Despatch, No. 1, of the 4th January last, in the 28th paragraph of which you specify the conditions whereon an arrangement for the further term of five years from termination of the present agreement may be entered into with the Bank of Bengal, subject to final approval by yourself.

2. In the 29th paragraph it is remarked that "under such an arrangement, the Bank of Bengal would be placed in the same position as the Bank of England in all its functions."

3. Before, however, acting on the permission conveyed in this Despatch, we beg to lay before you a statement of the difficulty the Government was placed in during the late period of pressure in the money-market, contained in a Minute by the Honourable Sir Charles Trevelyan K. C. B.; and we would invite your consideration of the objection therein pointed out to the Bank being allowed "to use all the Government balance so far as the directors may deem prudent, except such portion of it as may be appropriated expressly for the payment of dividends, or for any other defined purpose. The Bank to have, nevertheless, the temporary use of such portion of balances also, if not immediately required subject to the sanction of the Government Directors."

4. We also take the opportunity of stating, with reference to the observations contained in the third paragraph of your Despatch under acknowledgement, that the Directors of the Bank were fully informed of the decided objection expressed by you to the connection of the Bank with the Government Paper Currency, and that the contents of your Despatch of the 16th September 1862 were also made known to them.—We have, &c.,

John Lawrence.
R. Napier.
H. B. Harington.
H. S. Maine.
C. E. Trevelyan.
W. Grey.

Minute by the Honourable Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*, K. C. B., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

In the Secretary of State's Despatch, dated the 4th of January last, we are authorised, subject to such alterations and modifications in details as we may consider advisable, and subject also to his final approval, to enter into a new arrangement with the Bank of Bengal, the principal feature of which is that a minimum balance is to be kept with the Bank of 70 lakhs of rupees, which may be withdrawn by the Government in case of its being actually required for the payment of demands upon it, without any payment to the Bank in consequence of withdrawal; that the Bank may use all the Government balance as far as the Directors may deem prudent, except such portion of it as may be appropriated expressly for payment of dividends, or for any other defined object; but that the Bank may have, nevertheless, the temporary use of such portions of the balance also if not immediately required, subject to the sanction of the Government Directors. Similar arrangements are authorised at places in the interior where Branch Banks may be established with the sanction of the Government.

"Under such an arrangement," the Secretary of State adds, "the Bank of Bengal would be placed in the same position as the Bank of England in all its banking functions."

He also observes: "It is obvious that it is not expedient for the Government to keep cash balances in excess of the amount required for probable expenditure. Any sums beyond that amount, if accruing from surplus revenue, which is the only permanent source of increased cash balances, should be applied for the purposes of Government as it may direct."

Events have recently occurred which place in a striking point of view a fundamental difference between the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of England.

In its relation to the public, the Bank of England keeps the reserves of cash for the whole country. Other bankers make no great point of holding a reserve, except a few notes in their till, and one or two hundred thousand pounds at the Bank of England at no interest. When circumstances occur to occasion a pressure in the money-market, and a difficulty exists in [illegible] the usual channel, private bankers and the public [illegible] to the Bank for aid. As regards the public, therefore, the Bank of England is a Bank of reserve, and a Bank of support.

In its banking capacity the Bank of England performs many valuable services for the Government, without any remuneration but the use of the balances. The Bank receives every shilling of the income of the nation, except what is retained at the Irish Exchequer Account at the Bank of Ireland. The revenue is paid into the Bank at the rate of about a million sterling a week; and, in ordinary times, a considerable portion of it is allowed to accumulate, to provide means, on each quarter day, for the payment of the dividends on the Government debt. Suddenly, on those days five or six millions sterling are paid away by the Bank. In other words, the Government balance is nearly cleared out at the end of every quarter, and the Bank has frequently to advance a considerable sum besides, which is repaid out of the next accruing revenue. The Bank also gives assistance to the Government, by occasional loans on the security of Exchequer Bills, &c., as emergencies occur.

Another important service is the remittance of the revenue, which is paid over, by the collectors at the various places of receipt, to clerks attending from the branch banks for the purpose. Credit is then immediately given to the Exchequer Account in London, so that the revenue is made available for the public service with the least possible loss of time.

For all these purposes the Bank has to keep a reserve in coin, or notes immediately exchangeable for coin, of from six to eight millions sterling; and it has a capital of fourteen millions, and a "rest," composed of undivided profits, of upwards of three millions more.

The position of the Bank of Bengal is very different. The Proprietor's paid up capital is only 1,100,000*l*. In 1840 it was only 30,000*l*. less, for it then stood at 1,070,000*l*. But since 1840 the private business of Calcutta has immensely increased;* and the Bank has lately established nine branches, from Rangoon to Lucknow, Agra, and Nagpoor; and the Government has transferred its business to the Bank, at the head office and the branches. The Bank of Bengal did not make any addition to its capital in consequence of its opening branches at the principal places of trade in Northern India.

The consequences of this state of things are partly described in my Minutes dated on the 16th and 2nd December last. The great bulk of the public balances must always be distributed among the numerous treasuries scattered over this great continent, to provide for the payment of the troops and other current demands,† and the balance in the principal Treasury of the Supreme Government at Calcutta has always been relied upon as our great reserve. A time of pressure in the mercantile and money markets is always likely to be a difficult time for the Government, and in the recent instances we suffered severely from the falling off of the Opium revenue, and other causes. Large funds were required to meet the secretary of State's Bills at Bombay, and for other purposes, but our reserve had been invested by the Bank of Bengal in Government securities and mercantile discounts. For about 8 or 10 weeks the anxiety was very serious. There was no deficiency on the balance of income and expenditure. There was no deficiency even in the amount of the cash balances. But the available portion of our cash balances had been neutralised. In order to avoid a greater calamity, I had to manage and spare the Bank of Bengal as I best could until the crisis was passed.

The Government was also brought, by the same process, into a very objectionable relation to the mercantile community; for notwithstanding the very large amount which had been lent from the Government balances, through the medium of the Bank of Bengal, to support the trade of Calcutta, yet, as it was necessary for the public safety to point out to the Directors the absolute necessity of increasing their reserve, the pressure upon the money-market seemed to come from the Government, and the great difficulty of the Calcutta money-market was popularly supposed to be the insufficiency of the Government balance, and the demands which the Government made upon it!

As the Branch Banks are all situated at principal stations in the provinces, where the Government balances are required for the payment of the troops and other current demands, it was notified to the Bank that such portion of the Government balances at each Branch Bank as might exceed four lakhs of rupees must be held in a form available to meet the exigencies of the public service, *i. e.* in coin. The Bank, at the same time drew all their own available funds from the branches to meet the demands upon them at Calcutta, and the operations at the branches were, for a time, almost suspended.

In order therefore to complete the analogy with the Bank of England, the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal must be greatly increased. Its existing capital is totally insufficient to meet the present demands even of private trade; and although the Bank profits by the use of the Government balances, it can give no help in return. With such an insufficient amount of capital of its own, its undue absorption of the Government balances is inevitable. It is useless to prescribe, as a condition of our connection with the Bank, that the balance "may be withdrawn by the Government in case of its being actually required for the payment of demands upon it," if the other circumstances are such that, in fact, it is impracticable to draw heavily upon our balance.

Although the present arrangement is open to great objections, it is felt as a sort of safeguard that everything above 70 lakhs of rupees must be in coin or Government securities; but according to the arrangement we are authorised to conclude "the Bank is to use all the Government balance so far as the Directors may deem prudent, except such portion of it as may be appropriated expressly for payment of dividends or for any other defined purpose. The Bank to have, nevertheless, the temporary use of such portion of balance also, if not immediately required, subject to the sanction of the Government Directors." These conditions, which are borrowed from our practice with the Bank of England, can be safely conceded only when the capital of the Bank of Bengal shall bear something approaching the same proportion to the trade of Northern India which the capital of the Bank of England does to that of the United Kingdom. When this Government shall be able to draw upon the Bank of Bengal with the same freedom as the Home Government does upon the Bank of England, and when the Bank of Bengal shall be able, besides, to give temporary accommodation to the Government, in order to save the necessity of its entering the money-market as a borrower, there will be some reciprocity in the arrangement.

The advantage which the Bank has derived from so greatly extending its business, not with its own but the Government capital, may be seen from the fact that the 4,000 Rupee shares of the Bank of Bengal, which were at 5,950 rupees previously to the existing arrangement with the Government, were at 11,300 rupees previously to the late exhausted state of the money-market, and are still above 9,000 rupees.

The Secretary of State observes that it is not expedient for the Government to keep the cash balances in excess of the amount required to meet the public expenditure, and that any sums beyond that amount should be applied for the purposes of Government. A sounder principle than this could not be laid down. To work the expenditure with the smallest possible balance is a first principle in finance; but the consequence of placing the Government balances at the disposal of a bank which has no sufficient resources of its own must be, as it has actually been, that those balances will be locked up in the commercial transactions of the Bank. The practical result of the existing arrangement has been, that a large sum of public money has been lent to the Bank, without interest, to be invested for its benefit; in other words, so much has been withdrawn from the public balances, and we have had to maintain those balances at their previous amount, *plus* that sum. In the best of times, this is a onesided, losing arrangement; but as the object of maintaining Government reserves is to provide for the public safety in times of difficulty, which are the very times when money advanced in support of commerce cannot be easily withdrawn, something worse than the loss of the command of so much money under ordinary circumstances is to be apprehended from the arrangement.

At this preliminary objection to this arrangement which the Secretary of State has authorised us to enter into with the Bank of Bengal could not have been known to him at the time when his instructions were prepared, as it has since been illustrated by the teaching of actual experience, I suggested that this view should be laid before him without delay. It remains to be seen whether the Bank of Bengal will qualify itself for properly undertaking the transaction of the Government business, by increasing its capital in due proportion to that of the Bank of England.

C. E. Trevelyan.

Calcutta, 24th February 1864.

I concur in the Financial Member's proposal to lay before the Secretary of State for India a report to the effect now proposed.

J. L. 26-2-64.

I concur.

R. N. 2-3.
H. B. H. 2-3.
H. S. M. 2-3.
W. G. 2-3.

Does not the [illegible] Government balance shall be used by the Bank only for banking business proper and that no portion of it shall be invested in Government securities? If this is the meaning, it strikes me that the objection taken in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute is perhaps pushed a little far. Even the phrase "locked up in commercial transactions" seems to be hardly accurate, the essence of a true banking system being that the bulk of a bank's deposit shall not be locked up" but shall be advanced on short loans of 30 days, 60 days, and the outside three months; so that the Bank can at very short notice restrict its operations, and call in a portion, larger or smaller according to pressure upon it, of the funds advanced in connection with commercial transactions. During the recent crisis I believe the Bank of Bengal did this to a very considerable extent; but it could not, of course, get over the difficulty which arose from 30 lacks of its deposits (the Government balance) being "locked up" (in the true sense of the words) by their investment in Government securities.

W. G.

It is right to explain that, although the Bank's loans are for short dates, yet in times of pressure the Bank must renew the bulk of its loans—else the consequences to its constituents and, through them, to the public at large would be most disastrous. Hence the public balances were, during the late period of pressure, "locked up in the commercial transactions of the Bank."

3rd March 1864. C. E. T.

Financial—No. 117.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, 16th May 1864.

Sir,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Financial Letter, dated the 8th March last, No. 39, and the Minute by Sir Charles Trevelyan forwarded therewith, on the subject of the arrangements with the Bank of Bengal.

2. You request my consideration of the objection, pointed out in that Minute, to the Bank being allowed "to use all the Government balance, as far as the Directors may deem prudent, except such portion of it as may be appropriated expressly for the payment of dividends, or for any other defined purpose. The Bank to have, nevertheless, the temporary use of such portion of the balances also, if not immediately required, subject to the sanction of the Government Directors."

3. I do not, however, see the objection to the course thus pointed out to you, if the other conditions, contained in my Financial Despatch of the 4th January last, No 1, are adverted to and maintained.

4. In the paragraph of that Despatch which you have quoted, it was proposed that the Bank should act as bankers to the Government, on an understanding that "a minimum balance shall be kept of Rs. 70,00,000, which is to be shown in the Bank accounts as Government balance, and which may be withdrawn by the Government in case of its being actually required for the payment of demands upon it, without any payment to the Bank in consequence of withdrawal;" but it was also observed, in para. 30 of the same Despatch, that "it is obvious that it is not expedient for the Government to keep cash balances in excess of the amount required for probable expenditure. Any sums beyond that amount, if accruing from surplus revenue, which is the only permanent source of increased cash balances, should be applied for the purposes of Government, as it may direct."

5. Mr. Grey has justly pointed out, in his Memorandum annexed to Sir C. Trevelyan's Minute, that there is a distinction between the Bank employing some portion of the Government balance in short loans for 30 or 60 days, or at the outside, for three months, and of locking up the same amount in Government securities, which, in the midst of a monetary crisis, might be saleable only at a very serious loss, even if they were saleable at all.

6. I concur, however, in the opinion expressed in Sir C. Trevelyan's Minute as to the expediency of an increase being made to the capital of the Bank of Bengal, and I observe with satisfaction that the Directors have taken measures for doubling it. I desire to be informed whether the interest of Government has been increased in the same proportion, and, if not, in what manner it is proposed to dispose of the shares to which the Government are entitled. I have, &c.

C. Wood.

Englishman.]

GOVERNMENT FOREST BILL.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to give effect to rules for the management and preservation of Government Forest.

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient that Rules having the force of law should be made from time to time for the management and preservation of Forest wherein rights are vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India; It is enacted as follows:—

Constructions.

I. The following words shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a contrary intention shall appear from the context, that is to say:—

"British India."

The words "British India" shall denote the territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic. cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca:

"Local Government."

The words "Local Government" shall denote the persons authorized to administer Executive Government in any part of British India: and shall include the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, whenever such Officer may be authorized by the Governor-General in Council to exercise the powers of a Local Government under this Act.

Government Forests.

The words "Government Forests" shall mean such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle, as shall be declared in accordance with Section II. to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

"Magistrate."

The word "Magistrate" shall mean the Chief Officer charged with the Executive administration of a district or place in criminal matters by whatever designation such Officer is called, and shall include any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Magistrate or of a subordinate Magistrate with a view to the exercise by him of such powers under this Act.

The causing or procuring an act to be done is punishable in the same manner as the doing of the act.

Where the doing of any act is made punishable by this Act, or by any of the Rules to be made in pursuance thereof, with any penalty, the causing or procuring such act to be done shall be punishable in like manner.

Governor-General in Council and the Local Governments may render certain lands subject to the provisions of this Act.

II. The Governor-General of India in Council within the Provinces under his immediate administration, and the Local Government within the Provinces under their control, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, render subject to the provisions of this Act, such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle, as they may define for the purpose by such notification. Provided that such notification shall not abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities in reference to Forests, or abridge or affect existing rights in reference to land granted by the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

Local Governments may make Rules for management and preservation of Forests, and for regulating the conduct of persons employed on them.

III. For the management and preservation of any Government Forests or any part thereof in the Provinces under their control, the Local Government may, subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned, make Rules in respect of the matters hereinafter declared, and from time to time may, subject to the like confirmation, repeal, alter, and amend the same. Such Rules shall not be repugnant to any law in force.

What may be provided for by Rules made in pursuance of this Act.

IV. Rules made in pursuance of this Act may provide for the following amongst other matters:

First.—The preservation of all growing trees, shrubs, and plants within Government Forests or of certain kinds only; by prohibiting the marking, girdling, felling, and lopping thereof, and all kinds of injury thereto; by prohibiting the kindling of fires so as to endanger such trees, shrubs, and plants: by prohibiting the collecting and removing of leaves, fruits, grass, wood-oil, resin, wax, honey, elephants' tusks, horns, skins and hides, stones, lime, or any natural produce of such Forests; by prohibiting the ingress into and the passage through such Forests, except on authorized roads and paths; by prohibiting cultivation and the burning of lime and charcoal, and the grazing of cattle within such Forests.

Second.—The regulation of the use of streams and canals passing through or coming from Government Forests or used for the transport of timber or other the produce of such Forests; by prohibiting the closing or blocking up for any purposes whatsoever of steams or canals used or required for the transport of timber or Forest produce; by prohibiting the poisoning of or otherwise interfering with streams and waters in Government Forests in such a manner as to render the water unfit for use; by regulating and restricting the mode by which timber shall be permitted to be floated down rivers flowing through or from Government Forests and removed from the same; by authorizing the stoppage of all floating timber at certain stations on such rivers within or without the limits of Government Forests for the purpose of levying the dues or revenues lawfully payable thereon; by authorizing the collecting of all timber adrift on such rivers, and the disposal of the same belonging to the Government.

Third.—The safe custody of timber the produce of Government Forests; by regulating the manner in which timber, being the produce of Government Forsts, shall be felled or converted: by prohibiting the converting or cutting into pieces or burning of any timber, or the disposal of such timber by sale or otherwise, by any person not the lawful owner of such timber, or not acting on behalf of the owner; by regulating the manner in which property marks shall be affixed to timber and other Forest produce in Government Forests; by prohibiting the affixing of property marks to timber by any person not the owner of the timber or acting on behalf of the owner so long as such timber shall be within certain territorial limits, or shall be in transit on certain rivers; by prohibiting within certain territorial limits the effacing or alteration of property marks on timber; by prohibiting, with such limits, the use of the property marks employed by the Government, or the fraudulent use of the property marks of private persons; by requiring the registry within certain territorial limits of implements for affixing property marks on timber; by directing the levying of fees for the registration of such implements.

Fourth.—The regulations of the duties of the Government Officers and Establishments charged with the management and conservancy of Government Forests and with the levy of Forest dues and revenues; by prohibiting their engaging in any employment or office other than their duties as public servants; by fixing penalties for the wilful neglect of the rules laid down for the guidance of such persons in all matters connected with the guarding of the boundaries of the Forests, the marking, girdling or felling of trees, the marking and passing of timber, the reporting and preventing of offences against the Rules made in pursuance of this Act and the collecting of Forest dues or revenues.

What punishments may be prescribed for infringement of Rules.

V. In cases where the penalty of confiscation is not provided by this Act, the Local Governments may affix punishments for the infringement of Rules made in pursuance thereof, either by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or by simple imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Rules when confirmed and published to have the force of law.

VI. Such Rules when confirmed by the Governor General in Council and published in the Official Gazette shall have the force of law.

What may be confiscated in case of infringement of Rules.

VII. All implements used in infringing any of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act, and all timber or other Forest produce, removed or attempted to be removed or marked, converted, or cut up contrary to such Rules, shall be confiscated.

Who may arrest persons infringing Rules, and what in such case may be seized.

VIII. Any Police Officer or person employed as an Officer of Government to prevent infringement of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act may arrest any person infringing any of such Rules, and may seize any implements used in such infringement, and any timber liable to confiscation under this Act.

Persons arrested for infringement of Rules how to be dealt with.

IX. Any person arrested on the ground that he has committed an infringement of such Rules shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate, who may, if he see reasonable cause, order such person to be detained in custody until the case shall have been disposed of.

Proceeding in respect of property seized as liable to confiscation

X. When any timber or other property shall be seized as liable to confiscation, any Magistrate or Officer empowered to enforce penalties under this Act within the district or division of a district wherein the same may be seized, may, upon information, summon the person in possession of such timber or other property and upon his appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure of such timber or other property and may adjudge the same to be confiscated, and sold on account of the Government.

Confiscations and penalties under Rules how to be enforced.

XI. All fines and penalties under the Rules made in pursuance of this Act shall be enforced by a Magistrate in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Rules therein contained for the trial of cases and for appeals shall be applicable to confiscations adjudged under this Act.

On confiscation of any property, the same shall vest in Her Majesty.

XII. When the confiscation of any property shall be adjudged under the last preceding Section, the same shall thereupon belong to and vest in Her Majesty, and a Warrant shall be issued by the Court to a Police Officer directing him to hold the property confiscated at the disposal of the Local Government.

Penalties how to be remitted.

XIII. When any confiscation or penalty shall be adjudged under this Act, the Local Governments may, within three months after final judgment, call for the proceedings of the case, and, if they shall see cause, may direct that the seizure or any part thereof be restored, and may remit the penalty or part thereof, and direct that the offender be discharged.

Penalty for vexatious seizure and Arrests.

XIV. Any Police or Officer or Officer of Government who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person, under the pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessary arrest any person; or commit any other excess beyond what is required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Limitation of suits, &c., under this Act.

XV. No suit, action, or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended suit, action, or other proceeding and of the cause thereof; nor after the expiration of three months from the accruial of the cause of suit, action, or other proceeding.

Charges within what period to be brought.

XVI. No charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted except within six months after the commission of such offence.

Commencement of Act.

XVII. This Act shall come into operation on such day as the Governor General of India in Council shall fix by notification in the Gazette of India.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Bill now published has been prepared at the instance of the Forest Branch of the Public Works Department. Its object is to arrest the waste and dilapidation of Government Forests in India by enabling the local Governments to make Rules for their management and preservation. The breach of these Rules is rendered punishable under Section V. of the Bill by a maximum penalty of five hundred Rupees fine, and six months' simple imprisonment.

The extent to which the destruction of Forests in India has proceeded,—sometimes through fraud, but chiefly through acts from which the perpetrators derive little or no advantage—is thus described in a memorandum by Dr. Brandis, the Inspector General of Forests.

"If we take a review of the present impoverished state of a large proportion of the Forests in British India, we come to the conclusion that certain main causes have cooperated to reduce them to their present unproductive condition.

"Indiscriminate felling and reckless mutilation of trees, the lopping of branches for fodder and litter, the wholesale cutting of young trees for fences and roofing, have contributed much, and still contribute, to prevent the improvement of the Forests, and many tracts have been entirely denuded, especially in the more arid parts of the country. The effect of this kind of injury is felt principally in districts where Forest is interspersed with villages and cultivation, or where the facilities for export have created a demand for timber and other Forest produce. The under stricted collection of leaves, the extraction of varnish, wood-oil, and various gums and resins, has been another source of extensive injury to the Forests.

"Another cause of deterioration and destruction of Forests is the practice of temporary and shifting cultivation by clearing and burning the jungle, which is general in almost all hilly Districts of India and Burmah. In the Madras Presidency alone, where it is known as Coomree cultivation has this destructive practice been entirely stopped. The injury done to the Forests is manifold. Besides the destruction by cutting and burning on the spot where the clearing was made, the neighbouring Forest is injured by the spread of the fire. The temporary character, however, of this cultivation is the principal source of evil. The spot cleared and burnt this year is deserted after yielding only one harvest, and thus a new portion of the Forest is every year doomed to destruction.

"A large proportion of the finest Teak Forests in Burmah has, since the British occupation of the country, been rendered valueless by these hill clearings. On the slopes of the Himalayas, miles and miles of splendid Forest may be seen completely destroyed by the fire of the cultivator, and in the Central Provinces extensive tracts have been denuded to such an extent by Dhya cultivation that they do not now produce any thing but a scanty and low scrub.

"Independently of this desructive practice of clearing and burning, the jungle fires which every year pervade the greater portion of the Forests in this country, do great harm. The origin of these fires may sometimes be traced to accidental circumstances; they are frequently caused by the erratic hill clearings just mentioned; or by the practice of herdsmen to set fire to the jungle during the hot season in order to produce a fresh crop of young and tender grass. These jungle fires are most mischievous. They destroy annually an immense quantity of timber felled and lying in the Forests; a portion of the young trees and saplings is killed by them, and another portion is so injured as to produce unsound and hollow steams.

"Cattle in the Forests do much injury to seedlings and young trees, but the far greater injury is done by the camp fires of shepherds and herdsmen, and by their systematic practice of firing the jungle during the dry season.

It results from this passage, and from other communications supplied by the Forest Department, that some of the finest Forests in the world are being rapidly lost to the Government of India and to the public, through acts which conduce to the benefit—sometimes the scarcely appreciable benefit—of an inconceivably small minority of the population.

There is no doubt that many of the acts which contribute directly or indirectly to the dilapidation of Forests might be punished under the Penal Code. But the imposition of special penalties on these acts, and on others, which under different circumstances would be innocent, or at all events not legally cognizable, is justified by the exigency of the case, and by principle, applied in the legislation on the subject of Customs, Excise and other Duties, that where peculiar facilities for fraudulent or violent injury exist, and where detection is peculiarly difficult, the interests of the public may be protected by special penal laws. It may be further observed that Rules analogous to those indicated in the Bill are in force in several Non Regulation provinces and have been clothed with the force of law by the Indian Council's Act; but the power of amending these rules from time to time, and of adapting them to change circumstances has to be given to the local Governments. Nor should it be forgotten that even if rules were to be made on all the subjects on which the Bill permits them, and were to be applied to all Government Forests in India, and even were the maximum penalties to be prescribed—events in the highest degree improbable—the Forest Code thus formed would be infinitely milder and less stringent than that which is in force in most European countries where the care of the Forests is considered matter of urgent public concern.

It would probably have been sufficient for legal purposes to give the local Government a general power of making rules directed to certain objects. But, in the view of the Forest Department, an efficient system is more likely to be set on foot if some particular indication is given of the character of the rules which may be made. Hence, in Section IV. not only the object, but the nature of the rules to be made under the Bill is explicitly set forth. Each class of rules there indicated is affirmed to be required by some special form of fraud or mischievous practice prevailing in Forests.

Some difficulty has been experienced in framing the definition of a Forest. Practically, there is no question as to what tracts of land constitute Government Forests, nor is any dispute likely to arise on the matter of fact. But, while almost the whole domainial right over Forest lands has been vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India by the Act of Parliament transferring the Government of India to the Crown, it would appear that various petty rights over the soil or produce of Forests have been prescriptively acquired by individuals, villages, or wandering tribes. These rights the Government of India does not wish to affect or abridge, but they exhibit such diversity of character that it is impossible to include them, for purposes of reservation, in any one definition. Hence, the course has been adopted of empowering the Governor General in Council or local Government to define in particular cases, by Notification, what lands are to be deemed Government Forests, but a proviso is added that no such Notification shall affect or abridge any private right, or shall apply to land sold by Government as waste.

Since the Bill was framed, it has come to the knowledge of the Government of India that a Bill, directed to the same object, has been submitted to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations. Should the Bombay Government, after examining this Bill, prefer its own, there can be no objection to excepting the Bombay Presidency from the operation of this measure; and a similar course may be followed if necessary with reference to Madras.

Simla Henry S. Maine.

The 14th September, 1864.

MILITARY.

Departures.—October 4th. Austen, Major A., 56th Regiment, to join, to [illegible]. Seton, Lieut. R. E. K., on sick certificate, to [illegible].

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, [illegible]

The Commander-in-Chief [illegible] India [illegible] to make the following appointment, [illegible] Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

[illegible] Assistant-Surgeon D. Lethge, from the 17th Lancers, to be Assistant Surgeon, [illegible] who exchanges 17th September 1864.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, [illegible]

Mr. Heard late Commanding Schooner [illegible], performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 10th February to 30th June.

The undermentioned Engineers having arrived from Kurrachee by the steam vessel [illegible], on the 28th ultimo, were directed to join the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory:—

Mr. James Stewart, and Mr. R. Blacker, 1st Cl.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Ship.	Commander.	From
4	General Outram (s)	Main	Surat [illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
4	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat.
	Phlox (s)	Heard	Yarawal and Porebunder.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Cresswell	Archerer	Chittagong.
	Providence	Casey	Calcutta.
	Golden Dream	Brown	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. G. and B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. Irvin; and Mr. and Mr. Serena.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Mr. Austen; Mr. and Mrs. Walker.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Hon'ble [illegible]bhoy Hamabhoy.

The Ship *Ellen Master*, A. P. Turner, bound to Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET

There was a good deal of business done yesterday in the Share Market at improved rates. Speculation was very brisk in Alliance Bank shares, in which there had, previously been a considerable advance, and which were yesterday rapidly run up from 32 to, at one time, 45 per cent. prem. for cash and 48 for delivery, closing firm at 42. Other Bank shares have also risen, but not in proportion. Royals advanced 2, Bank of India 3, Asiatic and City Banks, 1 per cent, but the transactions in these shares were limited in comparison with those in Alliance shares. There is no change to note in Back Bays.

The following Statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 23rd September 1864.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion and Coin.
From Great Britain	10,000	310,920
" France	—	144,000
" China	10,000	—
" Suez	229,390	5,166,200
" Arabian Gulf	—	6,930
" Persian Gulf	7,100	27,110
" Aden	—	45,875
" Guzerat	—	1,500
" Concan	—	1,800
Total for the week...Gold	256,490	Silver..Rs. 5,700,405
Previously imported in the year 1864	38,957,671	91,524,894
Total from 1st Jan. to 23rd Sept. 1864	39,214,071	97,225,299
Do., 1863	31,519,160	58,560,045
Increase...Rs.	7,694,911	Rs. 38,665,254

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion and Coin.
To Concan	70,640	24,300
" Cutch	39,000	61,630
" Guzerat	162,877	2,40,927
" Kurrachee	2,592	13,700
" Calcutta	—	22,560
" Malabar and Canara	164,834	187,400
" North Canara	31,245	1,000
Total for the week...Gold Rs.	476,638	Silver...Rs. 594,157
Previously exported in the year 1864	8,809,900	50,886,560
Total from 1st Jan. to 23rd Sept. 1864	9,291,538	51,480,717
Do., 1863	7,679,256	44,125,432
Increase...Rs.	1,612,332	Rs. 7,355,285

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	[illegible]
Do. Documents	Do. do.	[illegible]
Calcutta	At sight	[illegible]
Do.	30 days' sight	[illegible]
Do.	60 Do. do.	[illegible]
Madras	60 Do. do.	[illegible]
China	60 Do. do.	[illegible]

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asiatic Bank Corpn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Presidency Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broker's Banking Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	Par.
Central Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Indian Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Financial Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Financial Association of India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land Companies.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 B Share	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 C Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hog Island Land Investment Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Land and Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Press Companies.			
Apollo Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hydraulic Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Press Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scinde Press Co. (Limited) (Kurrachee)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railway Co.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. New 220 shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinning & Weaving Companies.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Spinning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coorla Spinning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipping Companies.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal Steam Ship Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Ship Company (Limited)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Ship Owning Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Shipping Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western India Ship Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonded Warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa Coffee Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Cotton Agency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandeish Pressing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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* In 1840-41 the Imports of Calcutta were 5,877,767*l*., and the exports 8,360,329*l*., or 14,237,096*l*. in all. In 1862-63 the imports were 16,1[illegible] and the exports 18,942,785*l*. or 35,0[illegible] in all.

† There are 211 separate treasuries, which have to be kept in funds by the Government of India, besides military paymasters and public works officers, most of whom bank with the collectors. At home there are only two treasuries, the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

> "Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etait belle,
> Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'tait laide."
> J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular lines of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and so incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above £50	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	
" 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	
" On demand	2s.	0d.	
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

" 6 " ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, of Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*

W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.

Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HOBE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"	
3 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"	
2 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"	
1 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"	
On demand	at 2s.	0d.	"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.

Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "

" 6 " ... 5 "

" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s.	1½d.	
4 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.	
3 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.	
2 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.	
1 month's	do.	2s.	0½d.	
Demand		2s.	0d.	
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s.	11½d.	

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... 5 per cent.

" 6 " ... 6 "

" 12 " ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEONEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 60,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not above than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 60,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7	per cent,	per an n			
Do. 6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.	
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. H. [illegible] KEYNES DE C[illegible] Esq.
P[illegible] SHORE FIL[illegible]
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
[illegible] J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight...	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	0d.	do.
Two "	1s.	11½d.	do.
One "	1s.	11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland.....	1s.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe............	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		6	per ct.	per anm.	
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. P. WESCHE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION,

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do " 6 " " 5 " "

Do " 12 " " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—50, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under 250)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	... at 2s.	0½d.	"	
3 do.	... at 2s.	0½d.	"	
2 do.	... at 2s.	0½d.	"	
1 do.	... at 2s.	0½d.	"	
On Demand (Head Office)	... at 2s.		"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do. 6 do. 5 "

Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS

London Bankers,

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
	On Demand		2s.	0d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 5 "

" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.

On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "

On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. E. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office........London. | Branch Office.........EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	...... 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
" 4	do. ...... 2s.	0½d.	do.	
" 3	do. ...... 2s.	0½d.	do.	
" 2	do. ...... 2s.	0½d.	do.	
" 1	do. ...... 2s.	0½d.	do.	
On Demand	...... 2s.		do.	
Circular Notes	...... 1s.	11½d.	do.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ....10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); A[illegible] [illegible] AND SON.

B[illegible] [illegible]Y.

OFFICES—No. [illegible], RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.........	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
3 do do.........	2s.	0½d.	"
Sight..................	2s.		"
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-64 cts.			"
3 do do......... 2-59 "			"
Sight............... 2-52 "			"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

6 ditto 4 do

12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 26th Sept. 1864. O. MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIFFIT, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.		0½d.	per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	"	
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"	
" 2	do	2s.	0d.	"	
" 1	do.	1s.	11½d.	"	
" On demand	do.	1s.	11½d.	"	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3	per cent.	per annum.		
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.	
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.	
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.	

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	1s.	11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent at one day's sight...	1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"
1 [illegible]	[illegible]		
Demand			

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.

6 " " 6 " "

12 " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે જોઇનટ સટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nanabhoy, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MAHDOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETTY, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nussurwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nussurwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees: above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.

" 6 " " 6 "

" 3 " " 5 "

" 2 " " 4 "

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *Free*; on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s.		1d.	per Rupee,
" at 3 "	at 2s.	0½d.	"
Do. Demand .... / Do. Scotland .... / Do. Ireland	2s.		"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.........................	2	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3	"	"
Do. 6 "	4	"	"
Do. 12 "	5	"	"

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઈમપીરીઅલ બેંકીગ એંડ તરેડીંગ કંપની

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 24,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

Subject to 3 months' notice	4	per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 6	do.	6	do.	
Do. 12	do.	8	do.	

ADVANCES.

The Company grants Loans against Government Securities, Joint Stock Company's Shares, &c., and discounts Government and Approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Company also accepts Marine risks on the usual terms.

REGISTERED OFFICES, NO. 27, MEADOW STREET.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Sundry Articles of Furniture, an Invoice of Toys and valuable Table Ornaments worthy of inspection, Millinery, Stationery Ink, Berlin Wool, of assorted colours, and a variety of other Articles. Particulars of which will appear in future Advertisement.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome Rosewood Square Piano, by Baumgardton and Heins, Hamburg made expressly to order, a pair of handsomely Carved open-work Drawing Room Couches, lined with Crimson Damask, with Springs, a Blackwood Drawing Room Round Table, Chairs, Book Stand, &c., a first rate Surat Cow, a Bhistee Bullock, with Puckall, and several sets of new English-made Plated-mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.

TO BE SOLD.—A Bungalow, at Singhur, called the "Bombproof," belonging to the Estate of the late Captain C. J. Griffith. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th October 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

12 pairs Indian Rubber Cricket Shoe, Enamelled patent leather and Kid Boots, several pairs of cloth and Bronze Ladies' Boots, Child's coloured Boots, 60 fine Twilled and Satin coloured Silk Sarees for Native Lady's of different colours and Patterns, 50 pieces of coloured Flannels, 200 dozens Cotton coloured Gentlemen's Socks, 100 dozens of white Lady's Stockings, few cases of Oilman Stores, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PLATED WARE, &c., AT THE "SANITARIAN" MIDDLE COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction at his residence *Sanitarian* Middle Colaba, the valuable Household furniture, plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of R. G. Betham Esq., (proceeding to Europe) the same comprises of Cut Glass Ware, Handsome Chinese Pattern, Dinner Set, Rich Buff and Gold Dessert Set, a set of best plated Dish Covers, Round Hotwater Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Egg and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Butter Pot, Toast Racks, Spoons, Knives, and Forks, and the furniture Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Dining, and Camp Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chairs, Carved Pier Tables, Corner and Side Whatnots, Teapoys, Screens, Arms, Easy, and Grediew Chairs, Bronze double and single Hanging Argand Lamps with and without drops, Wall Shades, English Carpets, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte by J. C. Doring & Co., with Cover, a correct going 8 day Clock by French, Royal Exchange, London, Screens, Hat Stand, Pairs of Camp Cots with Posts &c., forming Bedstead with Mattrasses, Curtain, &c., several Child's Cots, and Cradles, Wardrobes, Clothes, and Hanging Presses, Dressing, and Wash-hand Tables, Manogany, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils and Miscellaneous Dispense Articles &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

One first-rate English-built roomy Shigram, very light in construction, made by the well-known makers, McNaughton and Smith, with a pair of handsome flowered plated mounted Lamps, Pole, Shafts, Wheel-key, and Cushions, complete.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.

Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.

Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.

Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " T Cloth.
800 " " Madapollams.
800 " " Jacconets.

A few Cases T Red Goods.

An Invoice of Mohagany English made Toilet Cheval and Looking Glass with and without Marble Slabs.

10 Cases Iron Bedsteads.

SALE OF OOMRAWUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown and by order of Messrs. Khetsy Sewjee & Co., in new Bengalpoora or Oomerkharee, on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. Classon & Co., the first purchaser.

50 Candies Oomrawuttee Akote Cotton.

SALE OF GINGELLY SEED.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Bunder, on account of the concerned, the undermentioned bags of Gingelly Seed, more or less damaged by Salt water landed ex ship *Calcutta.*

S T / D S / W	—184	Bags	Gingelly Seed.
C B / W	— 46	Do.	do.
L B	— 55	Do.	do.
J O / [illegible]	— 4	Do.	do.
H B / B	— 15	Do.	do.
no mark	8	Do.	do.
	319	Bags.	

Bombay, 5th October, 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay,

have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.

—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in. and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa.—When these diseases prevail, immediate recourse should be had to this Ointment, which should be well rubbed two or three times a day upon the abdoment and the intestinal irritation will gradually subside. All inflammation will be subdued, and excessive action safely restrained. This treatment, assisted by judicious doses of Holloway's Pills, is applicable to all forms of diarrhœa and dysentery, attended by heart-sickness, griping, flatulence, and other distressing and dangerous symptoms. After rubbing in the Ointment, a flannel binder should be worn, and the patient should be restricted to a farinaceous diet for a few days, till the urgency of the disease has been diminished by the persevering employment of these remedies.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY,

Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following having just been published, can be had at the above establishment:—

SELECTIONS FROM "CALCUTTA GAZETTES" OF THE YEARS 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA EIGHTY YEARS AGO. By W. S. SETON KARR, C.S., President of the Record Commission. Price, with Map, Rs. per Copy.

ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

—Giving the title, size, price, publisher, date, &c., of 67,500 distinct Works, being the English publications, importations of original American Works, and Continental English Books, for the 28 years from January 1835, to January 1863. It is affirmed that this compilation surpasses any other of its kind hitherto published; it has taken nearly three years to amass this large amount of information on modern English Bibliography;—as a Book for research and reference it is of the greatest value. Price Rupees 25.

N. B.—The above valuable Work is to be had on loan on payment of a small fee of one rupee; keeping the Book (free of damage) for a day or two.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street. HERBERT & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)

John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co,)
John Kemp Welch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq. | John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq. | E. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
E. Lucas, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq. | Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, [illegible] *Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company......	£135,000
Accumulated Fund..........................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

☞ THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. ☜

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, *nor any* mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy *(because they act in harmony with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence),* can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious,* and *surely effective.*

(From the New York News.)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of D eds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859.

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30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
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35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
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